DAR
QE143
G13

Wm. M. Darlington

TRAVELS

OD

TH THE

MIDDLE SETTLEMENTS

IN

NORTH-AMERICA,

In the Years 1759 and 1760.

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

may r

ATE OF THE COLONIES.

By the Rev. ANDREW BURNABY, A. M.
Vicar of Greenwich.

LONDON,
Printed for T. PAYNE, at the Mews Gate.
MDCCLXXV.

Int
QE162
1896

INTRODUCTION.

A Few days before I embarked for America, being in a coffee-houſe with ſome friends, and diſcourſing of things relative to that country, an elderly gentleman advancing towards the box where we were ſitting, addreſſed himſelf to me in the following manner: "Sir," ſaid he, "you are young, "and juſt entering into the world; I am old, and upon the "point of leaving it: allow me therefore to give you one piece "of advice, which is the reſult of experience, and which may "poſſibly, ſome time or other, be of uſe to you. You are "going to a country where every thing will appear new and "wonderful to you; but it will appear ſo only for a while; "for the novelty of it will daily wear off; and in time it will "grow quite familiar to you. Let me, therefore, recommend "to you to note in your pocket-book every circumſtance, that "may make an impreſſion upon you; for be aſſured, ſir, though "it may afterward appear familiar and unintereſting to your-"ſelf, that it will not appear ſo to your friends who have never "viſited that country, and that they will be entertained by it."

The following obſervations were the reſult of this advice: they were written upon the ſeveral ſpots to which they refer; and were intended for no other purpoſe, than that of ſerving as memorandums. They appeared, by the time that I returned to Europe, according to the gentleman's prediction, ſo very familiar to me, that I ſcarcely thought them deſerving of the

perusal of my friends. Some of these, however, were so obliging as to bestow upon them that trouble; and it is by their advice, and the consideration of the present critical situation of affairs, that I now submit them to the judgment of the public.—Whatever may be their merit, which I fear is but small, one thing I can assure the reader of, I believe, they are generally true. They are the fruit of the most impartial inquiries, and best intelligence, that I was able to procure in the different colonies which I visited. If I have been led into any error, or misrepresented any thing, it has been undesignedly: a spirit of party is universally prevalent in America, and it is not always an easy matter to arrive at the knowledge of truth; but I believe, in general, I have been pretty successful. I conversed indiscriminately with persons of all parties, and endeavoured, by allowing for prejudices and collating their different accounts, to get at the true one. If I have any doubt myself about any particular part of the following observations (and it is one in which I wish I may be found to have been misinformed), it is that which relates to the character of the Rhode-Islanders. I was exceedingly ill at that place, and had not the same opportunity of procuring information as elsewhere. I conversed with but few gentlemen in that colony, and they were principally of one party, but they were gentlemen of such universal good character, that I could not but rely in some measure on the accounts which they favoured me with. Some allowance, however, I did make for prejudice, and I am desirous that the reader should make a still larger one; indeed, I should be

happy

happy to ſtand corrected in regard to what I have ſaid of that people, as no one can have leſs pleaſure in ſpeaking unfavourably of mankind than myſelf.

I have ſtudiouſly avoided all technical or ſcientific terms; ſuch to the informed reader are unneceſſary, to the uninformed one they are uſeleſs and perplexing: in relations of this kind, they have always an appearance of affectation and pedantry.

For the moſt valuable part of the following collection, I mean the Diary of the Weather, I am intirely indebted to my eſteemed friend, Francis Fauquier eſq, ſon to the late worthy lieutenant-governor of Virginia, who very obligingly tranſmitted it to me from Williamſburg, while I was chaplain to the Britiſh factory at Leghorn; and has allowed me to make the uſe of it which I have here done.

The preſent unhappy differences ſubſiſting amongſt us, with regard to America, will, I am ſenſible, expoſe the publication of this account to much cenſure and criticiſm; but I can truly aver, that I have been led to it, by no party motive whatſoever. My firſt attachment, as it is natural, is to my native country; my next is to America; and ſuch is my affection for both, that I hope nothing will ever happen to diſſolve that union, which is ſo neceſſary to their common happineſs. Let every Engliſhman and American, but for a moment or two, ſubſtitude themſelves in each other's place, and, I think, a mode of reconciliation will ſoon take effect.—Every American will then perceive the reaſonableneſs, of acknowledging the ſupremacy

premacy of the Britiſh legiſlature; and every Engliſhman perhaps, the hardſhip of being taxed where there is no repreſentation, or aſſent.

There is ſcarcely any ſuch thing, I believe, as a perfect government, and ſoleciſms are to be found in all. The preſent diſputes are ſeemingly the reſult of one.—Nothing can be more undeniable than the ſupremacy of parliament over the moſt diſtant branches of the Britiſh empire: for although the king being eſteemed, in the eye of the law, the original proprietor of all the lands in the kingdom; all lands, upon defect of heirs to ſucceed to an inheritance, eſcheat to the king; and all new diſcovered lands veſt in him: yet in neither caſe can he exempt them from the juriſdiction of the legiſlature of the kingdom.

He may grant them, under leaſes or charters, to individuals or companies; with liberty of making rules and regulations for the internal government and improvement of them; but ſuch regulations muſt ever be conſiſtent with the laws of the kingdom, and ſubject to their controul.

On the other hand, I am extremely dubious, whether it be conſiſtent with the general principles of liberty (with thoſe of the Britiſh conſtitution, I think, it is not), to tax where there is no repreſentation: the arguments hitherto adduced from Mancheſter and Birmingham, and other great towns, not having repreſentatives, are foreign to the ſubject; at leaſt they are by no means equal to it;—for every inhabitant, poſſeſſed of forty ſhillings freehold, has a vote in the election of members

bers for the county: but it is not the perſons, but the property of men that is taxed, and there is not a foot of property in this kingdom, that is not repreſented.

It appears then, that certain principles exiſt in the Britiſh conſtitution, which militate with each other; the reaſon of their doing ſo is evident; it was never ſuppoſed that they would extend beyond the limits of Great Britain, or affect ſo diſtant a country as America. It is much to be wiſhed, therefore, that ſome expedient could be thought of, to reconcile them.

The conduct of the ſeveral adminiſtrations, that have had the direction of the affairs of this kingdom, has been reciprocally arraigned; but, I think, without reaſon; for, all things conſidered, an impartial and diſpaſſionate mind, will find many excuſes to allege in juſtification of each.—The feweſt, I am afraid, are to be pleaded in favour of the Americans, for they ſettled in America under charters, which expreſsly reſerved to the Britiſh Parliament the authority, whether conſiſtent or not conſiſtent, now aſſerted. Although, therefore, they had a right to make humble repreſentations to his majeſty in parliament, and to ſhew the impropriety and inconvenience of inforcing ſuch principles, yet they had certainly no right to oppoſe them.

Expedients may ſtill be found, it is to be hoped however, to conciliate the preſent unhappy differences, and reſtore harmony again between Great Britain and her colonies; but whatever meaſures may be adopted by parliament, I am ſure, it is

the

the duty and intereſt of America to ſubmit. — But it is impertinent to enter any further into the diſcuſſion of a ſubject, which is at this time under the deliberation of the moſt auguſt aſſembly in the world. I will, therefore, conclude with a ſincere prayer, that whatever meaſures may be adopted, they may be different in their iſſue, from what the fears of men generally lead them to preconceive; and that, if they be coercive ones, they may be inforced, which, I am perſuaded, is practicable, without the effuſion of a ſingle drop of blood: if lenient ones, which are preferable, and which I think equally practicable, without any loſs or diminution of the dignity or intereſt of this kingdom.

Greenwich,
Jan. 23d, 1775.

TRAVELS

THROUGH THE

MIDDLE SETTLEMENTS

IN

NORTH-AMERICA.

ON Friday the 27th of April 1759, I embarked, in company with ſeveral North-American gentlemen, on board the Diſpatch, captain Necks, for Virginia; and the next day we ſet ſail from Spithead, under convoy of his majeſty's ſhip the Lynn, captain Sterling, commander, with thirty-three ſail of trading veſſels. We came to an anchor in the evening in Yarmouth Road, and the next day ſailed with a freſh eaſterly wind through the Needles. Anno 17

We paſſed by the Lizard, and in the evening diſcovered a ſail, which proved to be an Engliſh ſloop laden with corn. She had been taken by a French privateer, and was making her way for France: there were three Frenchmen and one Engliſhman on board. The commodore ſent ſome hands to her, with orders to carry her to Penzance. April 3

Thick, hazy weather with a fair wind. A large ſhip paſſed through the fleet about four o'clock in the afternoon: and in May 1.

1759. the evening another veſſel bore down upon the ſternmoſt ſhips, and ſpoke with them.

12. Fair, pleaſant weather. The next day we found by our reckoning that we had made a hundred leagues from the Land's End.

14. Strong, violent gales at north and by weſt. In the evening the Molly, captain Chew, had her main-top-maſt carried away, and hoiſted out a ſignal of diſtreſs.

15. From this time to the 14th, nothing remarkable happened: the wind was ſeldom fair; but the weather being moderate, we made frequent viſits, and paſſed our time very agreeably.

14. Captain Necks fell ill of a fever, and continued indiſpoſed ſeveral days: he began to mend about the 17th.

19. In the afternoon, a ſudden and violent ſquall from the north-weſt obliged us to lye-to under our reefed main-ſail: it continued to increaſe, and blew a ſtorm for about thirty-ſix hours, when it began to moderate.

21. We made ſail in the forenoon, with about four ſhips in company; and the next day in the evening were joined by eighteen more. From that time to the 28th, nothing remarkable happened: we had generally pleaſant weather, but adverſe winds. We frequently viſited; and were much entertained with ſeeing grampuſes, turtles, bonetas, porpoiſes, flying and other fiſh, common in the Atlantic.

28. We diſcovered a large ſail; ſhe directed her courſe towards the eaſt. We took her to be an Engliſh man of war going expreſs. She carried three top-gallant ſails.

31. We ſpoke with a ſloop bound from Antigua to London. She acquainted the commodore with the agreeable news of his majeſty's forces at Guadaloupe having reduced that whole iſland under ſubjection to the Britiſh government. The wind ſtill continued unfavourable.

We

We ſpoke with a ſnow from Carolina, who informed the commodore, that a French frigate was cruiſing off the Capes of Virginia. From that time to the 11th, we had nothing remarkable. The wind was generally from weſt to north-weſt, and there were frequent ſqualls with lightning. We ſaw ſeveral bonetas, grampuſes, albicores, and fiſh of different kinds. 1759. June 5.

The water appeared diſcoloured; and we concluded that we were upon the Banks of Newfoundland: we caſt the lead, but found no ground. The weather was thick and hazy. Nothing remarkable happened from this time to the 3d of July: we had pleaſant weather, though now and then ſqualls with lightning. We fell in with ſeveral currents and had variable winds. June 11.

We had fine weather, with a gentle breeze at N. W. We were now, according to the commodore's reckoning (which we afterward found to be true), about ſixty leagues from land. The air was richly ſcented with the fragrance of the pines. July 3.

We ſaw a great many ſloops, from whence we imagined that we were near the coaſt. The wind was at eaſt by north. July 4.

About ſix in the morning we caught ſome green fiſh: upon this we ſounded, and found eighteen fathom water. At ten we diſcovered land, which proved to be Cape Charles; and about three hours afterward ſailed through the capes into Cheſapeak-Bay. The commodore took his leave to go upon a cruiſe; and at eight in the evening we came to an anchor in York-River, after a tedious and diſagreeable voyage of almoſt ten weeks. July 5.

The next morning having hired a chaiſe at York, I went to Williamſburg, about twelve miles diſtant. The road is exceedingly pleaſant, through ſome of the fineſt tobacco plantations in North-America, with a beautiful view of the river and woods of great extent.

1759. Williamſburg is the capital of Virginia: it is ſituated between two creeks; one falling into James, the other into York River; and is built nearly due eaſt and weſt. The diſtance of each landing-place is ſomething more than a mile from the town; which, with the diſadvantage of not being able to bring up large veſſels, is the reaſon of its not having increaſed ſo faſt as might have been expected. It conſiſts of about two hundred houſes, does not contain more than one thouſand ſouls, whites and negroes; and is far from being a place of any conſequence. It is regularly laid out in parallel ſtreets, interſected by others at right angles; has a handſome ſquare in the center, through which runs the principal ſtreet, one of the moſt ſpacious in North-America, three quarters of a mile in length, and above a hundred feet wide. At the ends of this ſtreet are two public buildings, the college and the capitol: and although the houſes are of wood, covered with ſhingles, and but indifferently built, the whole makes a handſome appearance. There are few public edifices that deſerve to be taken notice of: thoſe, which I have mentioned, are the principal; and they are far from being magnificent. The governor's palace, indeed, is tolerably good, one of the beſt upon the continent; but the church, the priſon, and the other buildings, are all of them extremely indifferent. The ſtreets are not paved, and conſequently very duſty, the ſoil hereabout conſiſting chiefly of ſand: however, the ſituation of Williamſburg has one advantage, which few or no places in theſe lower parts have; that of being free from moſquitoes. Upon the whole, it is an agreeable reſidence; there are ten or twelve gentleman's families conſtantly reſiding in it, beſides merchants and tradeſmen. And at the times of the aſſemblies, and general courts, it is crowded with the gentry of the country: on thoſe occaſions there are balls and other amuſements; but

but as ſoon as the buſineſs is finiſhed, they return to their country houſes; and the town is in a manner deſerted. 1759.

The ſituation of Virginia (according to Evans's Map) is between the 36th and 40th degrees of north lat. and about 76 degrees weſt long. from London. It is bounded on the north by the river Potowmac, on the eaſt by the Atlantic Ocean, by Carolina on the ſouth, and, to include only what is inhabited, by the great Alleghenny on the weſt.

The climate is extremely fine, though ſubject to violent heats in the ſummer: Farenheit's thermometer being generally for three months from 85 to 95 degrees high. The other ſeaſons, however, make ample amends for this inconvenience: for the autumns and ſprings are delightful, and the winters ſo mild and ſerene (though there are now and then exceſſive cold days) as ſcarcely to require a fire. The only complaint that a perſon can reaſonably make, is, of the very ſudden changes which the weather is liable to; for this being intirely regulated by the winds, is exceedingly variable. Southerly winds are productive of heat, northerly of cold, and eaſterly of rain; from hence it is no uncommon thing for the thermometer to fall many degrees in a very few hours; and, after a warm day, to have ſuch ſevere cold, as to freeze over a river a mile broad in one night's time *. In ſummer there are frequent and violent guſts with thunder and lightning; but as the country is very thinly inhabited, and moſt of the gentry have electrical rods to their houſes, they are not attended with many fatal accidents. Now and then, indeed, ſome of the negroes loſe their lives; and

* On the 19th of December, 1759, being upon a viſit to colonel Waſhington, at Mount-Vernor, upon the river Potowmac, where it is two miles broad, I was greatly ſurpriſed to find the river intirely frozen over in the ſpace of one night, when the preceding day had been mild and temperate.

it

1759. it is not uncommon in the woods, to see trees torn and riven to pieces by their fury and violence. A remarkable circumstance happened some years ago at York, which is well attested: a person standing at his door during a thunder gust, was unfortunately killed; there was an intermediate tree at some distance, which was struck at the same time; and when they came to examine the body, they found the tree delineated upon it in miniature. Part of the body was livid, but that which was covered by the tree was of its natural colour.

I believe no country has more certainly proved the efficacy of electrical rods, than this: before the discovery of them, these gusts were frequently productive of melancholy consequences; but now it is rare to hear of such instances. It is observable that no house was ever struck, where they were fixed: and although it has frequently happened that the rods themselves have been melted, or broken to pieces, and the houses scorched along the sides of them, which manifested that they had received the stroke, but that the quantity of lightning was too great to be carried off by the conductor, yet never has any misfortune happened; such a direction having been given to the lightning, as to prevent any danger or ill consequence. These circumstances, one would imagine, should induce every person to get over those prejudices which many have entertained; and to consider the neglect, rather than the use of them as criminal, since they seem to be means put into our hands by Providence, for our safety and protection.

The soil of Virginia is in general good. There are indeed barrens where the lands produce nothing but pine-trees; but taking the whole tract together, it is certainly fertile. The low grounds upon the rivers and creeks are exceedingly rich, being loam intermingled with sand: and the higher you go up

in

in the country, towards the mountains, the value of the land increaſes; for it grows more ſtrong, and of a deeper clay. 1759.

Virginia, in its natural ſtate, produces great quantities of fruits and medicinal plants, with trees and flowers of infinitely various kinds. Tobacco and Indian corn are the original produce of the country; likewiſe the pigeon-berry and rattle-ſnake-root, ſo eſteemed in all ulcerous and pleuretical complaints: grapes, ſtrawberries, hiccory nuts, mulberries, cheſnuts, and ſeveral other fruits, grow wild and ſpontaneouſly.

Beſides trees and flowers of an ordinary nature, the woods produce myrtles, cedars, cypreſſes, ſugar trees, firs of different ſorts, and no leſs than ſeven or eight kinds of oak; they are likewiſe adorned and beautified with red flowering maples, ſaſſafras trees, dog-woods, acacias, red-buds, ſcarlet flowering cheſnuts, fringe trees, flowering poplars, umbrellas, magnolias, yellow jaſamines, chamœdaphnes, pacoons, atamuſco lillies, May-apples, and innumerable other ſorts; ſo that one may reaſonably aſſert that no country ever appeared with greater elegance or beauty.

Not to notice too the almoſt numberleſs creeks and rivulets which every where abound, it is watered by four large rivers of ſuch ſafe navigation, and ſuch noble and majeſtic appearance, as not to be exceeded, perhaps, in the whole known world.

James river, which was formerly called Powhatan, from its having been the ſeat of that emperor, is ſeven miles broad at the mouth, navigable to the falls (above 150 miles) for veſſels of large burden, and from thence to the mountains for ſmall craft and canoes.

The falls are in length about ſix or ſeven miles; they conſiſt of innumerable breaks of water, owing to the obſtruction of the current by an infinite number of rocks, which are ſcattered over the bed of the river; and form a moſt pictureſque and beautiful caſcade.

The

1759. The honourable colonel Byrd has a ſmall place called Belvedere, upon a hill at the lower end of theſe falls, as romantic and elegant as any thing I have ever ſeen. It is ſituated very high, and commands a fine proſpect of the river, which is half a mile broad, forming cataracts in the manner above deſcribed; there are ſeveral little iſlands ſcattered careleſsly about, very rocky, and covered with trees; and two or three villages in view at a ſmall diſtance. Over all theſe you diſcover a prodigious extent of wilderneſs, and the river winding majeſtically along through the midſt of it.

York river, for about forty miles, to a place called Weſt Point, is confined in one channel about two miles broad: it flows in a very direct courſe, making but one angle, and that an inconſiderable one, during the whole way. At Weſt Point it forks, and divides itſelf into two branches; the ſouthward called Pamunky; the northward Mattapony: each of theſe branches, including the windings and meanders of the river, is navigable ſeventy or eighty miles, and a conſiderable way of this ſpace for large ſhips.

The Rappahannoc is navigable to the falls, which are a mile above Fredericſburg, and about 110 from the bay. Veſſels of large burden may come up to this place; and ſmall craft and canoes may be carried up much higher.

The Potowmac is one of the fineſt rivers in North America: it is ten miles broad at the mouth, navigable above 200 miles, to Alexandria, for men of war, and, allowing for a few carrying places, for canoes above 200 farther, to the very branches of the Ohio. Colonel Boquet, a Swiſs gentleman in the Royal Americans, came down this autumn from Fort Cumberland * to Shenando with very little difficulty; from hence to the great

* From Fort Cumberland to Shenando is above 100 miles; from Shenando to the great falls about 60; and from the great falls to Alexandria about 17 or 18.

falls,

falls, I have been told, a navigation may eaſily be effected. 1759
So that this river ſeems to promiſe to be of as great conſequence as any in North America.

In all theſe rivers the tide flows as far as the falls, and at Alexandria it riſes between two and three feet. They diſcharge themſelves into Cheſapeak Bay, one of the fineſt in the world, which runs a great way up the country into Maryland; is from ten to twenty miles broad; navigable near a hundred leagues for veſſels of almoſt any burden; and receives into its boſom at leaſt twenty great rivers.

Theſe waters are ſtored with incredible quantities of fiſh, ſuch as ſheeps-heads, rock-fiſh, drums, white pearch, herrings, oyſters, crabs, and ſeveral other ſorts. Sturgeon and ſhad are in ſuch prodigious numbers, that one day, within the ſpace of two miles only, ſome gentlemen in canoes caught above 600 of the former with hooks, which they let down to the bottom, and drew up at a venture when they perceived them to rub againſt a fiſh; and of the latter above 5000 have been caught at one ſingle haul of the ſeine.

In the mountains there are very rich veins of ore; ſome mines having been already opened which turn to great account; particularly Spotſwood's iron mine upon the Rappahannoc, out of which they melt annually above ſix hundred ton: and one of copper upon the Roanoke, belonging to colonel Chiſwell. This laſt mentioned gentleman is alſo going to try for lead upon ſome hunting grounds belonging to the Indians, towards New River, and the Green Briar; where, it is ſaid, there is fine ore, and in great plenty, lying above ground. Some coal mines have alſo been opened upon James River near the falls, which are likely to anſwer very well.

The foreſts abound with plenty of game of various kinds; hares, turkies, pheaſants, woodcocks, and partridges, are in

1759. the greateſt abundance. In the marſhes are found ſoruſes, a particular ſpecies of bird, more exquiſitely delicious than the ortolan, ſnipes alſo and ducks of various kinds. The American ſhell-drake and bluewing exceed all of the duck kind whatſoever; and theſe are in prodigious numbers. In the woods there are variety of birds remarkable both for ſinging and for beauty; of which are the mocking-bird, the red-bird or nightingale, the blue-bird, the yellow-bird, the humming-bird *, the Baltimore-bird, the ſummer-duck, the turtle, and ſeveral other ſorts.

Reptiles and inſects are almoſt innumerable: ſome of them, indeed are harmleſs and beautiful; ſuch as the black-ſnake, the bead-ſnake, the garter-ſnake, the fire-fly, and ſeveral ſorts of butterflies; but the rattle-ſnake and viper, and many others are exceedingly venomous and deadly †. Of quadrupeds there are various kinds; ſquirrels of four or five different ſpecies ‡,

* The humming-bird is the ſmalleſt and the moſt beautiful of all the feathered race: its colours are green, crimſon, and gold: it lives chiefly by ſuction upon the ſweets and eſſences of flowers: and nothing can be more curious than to obſerve numbers of them in gardens where there are honeyſuckles or trumpet-flowers, flying from flower to flower, putting their ſlender bills into every one, and ſucking out the ſweeteſt juices. The motion of their wings is incredibly ſwift, and produces a humming noiſe, not unlike that of a large humble bee. They are frequently kept in cages, but ſeldom live longer than two months. The food which is given them, is either honey or ſugar, mixed with water. Repeated attempts have been made to ſend them alive to England, but always without ſucceſs.

† There are two very curious ſpecies of frogs in Virginia; one is called the bull-frog, which is prodigiouſly large, and makes ſo loud a noiſe, that it may be heard at a great diſtance: the other is a ſmall green frog, which ſits upon the boughs of trees, and is found in almoſt every garden.

See Cateſby's Natural Hiſtory of Carolina.

‡ Of the ſeveral ſpecies of ſquirrels, the ground and flying-ſquirrels are much the ſmalleſt and moſt beautiful. The former are of a duſky orange hue,

oppoſ-

opoſſums, racoons, foxes, beavers, and deer: and in the deſarts and uninhabited parts, wolves, bears, panthers, elks or mooſe-deer, buffaloes, mountain-cats, and various other ſorts. Such are in general the natural productions of this country. 1759.

Viewed and conſidered as a ſettlement, Virginia is far from being arrived at that degree of perfection which it is capable of. Not a tenth of the land is yet cultivated: and that which is cultivated, is far from being ſo in the moſt advantageous manner. It produces, however, conſiderable quantities of grain and cattle and fruit of many kinds. The Virginian pork is ſaid to be ſuperior in flavour to any in the world; but the ſheep and horned cattle being ſmall and lean, the meat of them is inferior to that of Great Britain, or indeed, of moſt parts of Europe. The horſes are fleet and beautiful; and the gentlemen of Virginia, who are exceedingly fond of horſe-racing, have ſpared no expence or trouble to improve the breed of them by importing great numbers from England.

The fruits introduced here from Europe ſucceed extremely well; particularly peaches, which have a very fine flavour, and grow in ſuch plenty as to ſerve to feed the hogs in the autumn of the year. Their bloſſoms in the ſpring make a beautiful appearance throughout the country.

ſtreaked with black; the latter grey or aſh-coloured, and elegantly formed. Theſe have a ſpreading or fan-tail, and two membranes adhering to their ſides; which when they ſpring or leap from a tree, they expand, and are thereby enabled to fly through a conſiderable ſpace. The former are of a very wild nature; but theſe may be eaſily, and are frequently tamed.—There is a ſpecies of polecat in this part of America, which is commonly called a ſkunk. This animal, when purſued, or aſſailed by its enemy, ejects its urine; which emits ſuch a fetid and inſupportable ſtench, as almoſt to ſtifle and ſuffocate whatever is within the reach of it.

1759. Virginia is divided into fifty-two counties, and ſeventy-ſeven pariſhes, and by act of aſſembly there ought to be forty-four towns; but one half of theſe have not more than five houſes; and the other half are little better than inconſiderable villages. This is owing to the cheapneſs of land, and the commodiouſneſs of navigation: for every perſon may with eaſe procure a ſmall plantation, can ſhip his tobacco at his own door, and live independent. When the colony ſhall come to be more thickly ſeated, and land grow dear, people will be obliged to follow trades and manufactures, which will neceſſarily make towns and large cities; but this ſeems remote, and not likely to happen for ſome centuries.

The inhabitants are ſuppoſed to be in number between two and three hundred thouſand. There are a hundred and five thouſand titheables, under which denomination are included all white males from ſixteen to ſixty; and all negroes whatſoever within the ſame age. The former are obliged to ſerve in the militia, and amount to forty thouſand.

The trade of this colony is large and extenſive. Tobacco is the principal article of it. Of this they export annually between fifty and ſixty thouſand hogſheads, each hogſhead weighing eight hundred or a thouſand weight: ſome years they export much more. They ſhip alſo for the Madeiras, the Streights, and the Weſt-Indies, ſeveral articles, ſuch as grain, pork, lumber, and cyder: to Great Britain, bar-iron, indigo, and a ſmall quantity of ginſeng, though of an inferior quality; and they clear out one year with another about
ton of ſhipping.

Their manufactures are very inconſiderable. They make a kind of cotton-cloth, with which they clothe themſelves in common, and call after the name of their country; and ſome incon-

inconſiderable quantities of linen, hoſe, and other trifling arti- 1759.
cles: but nothing to deſerve attention.

The government is a royal one: the legiſlature, conſiſting of a governor appointed by the king; a council of twelve perſons, under the ſame nomination; and a houſe of burgeſſes, or repreſentatives, of a hundred and eight or ten members, elected by the people; two for each county, and one for each of the following places, viz. the College of William and Mary, James-town, Norfolk-borough, and Williamſburg. Each branch has a negative.—All laws in order to be permanent, muſt have the king's approbation; nor muſt any be enacted, which may be repugnant to the laws of Great Britain.

The courts of judicature are either county, or general courts. The county courts are held monthly in each county, at a place aſſigned for that purpoſe, by the juſtices thereof: four of them making a quorum. They are appointed by the governor, and take cognizance of all cauſes, at common law, or in chancery, within their reſpective counties, except criminal ones, puniſhable with loſs of life, or member. This power they are not permitted to exerciſe except over negroes and ſlaves, and then not without a ſpecial commiſſion from the governor for each particular purpoſe *. The general court is held twice a year

* How neceſſary it may be that they ſhould have ſuch a power, even in this caſe, I will not pretend to ſay? but the law which transfers it to them ſeems ſo inconſiſtent with the natural rights of mankind, that I cannot but in pity to humanity recite it.

"Every ſlave committing any offence, by law puniſhable by death, or loſs "of member, ſhall be committed to the county goal, and the ſheriff of the "county ſhall forthwith certify ſuch commitment, with the cauſe thereof, "to the governor, or commander in chief, who may iſſue a commiſſion of "oyer and terminer to ſuch perſons as he ſhall think fit, which perſons, forth-"with after the receipt of ſuch commiſſion, ſhall cauſe the offender to be

at

1759. at Williamſburg. It conſiſts of the governor and council, any five of which make a court. They hear and determine all cauſes whatſoever, eccleſiaſtical, or civil, and ſit four and twenty days: the firſt five of theſe are for hearing and determining ſuits in chancery appeals from the decrees of the county or inferior courts in chancery; and writs of ſuperſedeas to ſuch decrees. The other days are for trying ſuits or proſecutions in behalf of the king; and all other matters depending in the ſaid court. Appeals are allowed to the king in council, in caſes of 500 l. ſterling value. The governor has a power of pardoning criminals in all caſes, except of treaſon or murder. And then he can only reprieve till he knows the king's pleaſure.

The eſtabliſhed religion is that of the church of England; and there are very few Diſſenters of any denomination in this province. There are at preſent between ſixty and ſeventy clergymen; men in general of ſober and exemplary lives. They have each a glebe of two or three hundred acres of land, a houſe, and a ſalary eſtabliſhed by law of 16,000 weight of tobacco, with an allowance of 1700 more for ſhrinkage. This is delivered to them in hogſheads ready packed for exportation, at the moſt convenient warehouſe. The preſentation of livings is in the hands of the veſtry; which is a ſtanding body of twelve members, inveſted with the ſole power of raiſing levies, ſettling the repairs of the church, and regulating other

" publicly arraigned and tried at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, and take " for evidence the confeſſion of the offender, the oath of one or more credi- " ble witneſſes, or ſuch teſtimony of negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, bond " or free, with pregnant circumſtances as to them ſhall ſeem convincing, " *without the ſolemnity of a jury*, and the offender being found guilty, ſhall " paſs ſuch judgment upon him or her as the law directs for the like crimes, " and on ſuch judgment award execution."

Mercer's Abridgment of the Virginian Laws, p. 342.

paro-

parochial buſineſs. They were originally elected by the people of the ſeveral pariſhes; but now fill up vacancies themſelves. If the veſtry does not preſent to a living in leſs than twelve months, it lapſes to the governor. The dioceſan is the biſhop of London; who has a power of appointing a commiſſary to preſide over, and convene the clergy on particular occaſions; and to cenſure, or even ſuſpend them, in caſes of neglect or immorality. His ſalary is 100 l. ſterling per annum; and he is generally of the council, which is of equal emolument to him *. 1759.

An unhappy diſagreement has lately ariſen between the clergy and the laity, which, it is to be feared, may be of ſerious conſequence. The cauſe of it was this. Tobacco being extremely ſcarce from a general failure of the crop, the aſſembly paſſed an act to oblige the clergy and all public officers to receive their ſtipends in money inſtead of tobacco. This the clergy remonſtrated againſt, alledging the hardſhip of being obliged to take a ſmall price for their tobacco, when it bore an extravagant one; ſeeing they never had any kind of compenſation allowed, when it was ſo plentiful as to be almoſt a drug. They ſent over an agent to England, and the law was repealed. This greatly exaſperated the people; and ſuch is their mutual animoſity at this time, that, I fear, it will not eaſily ſubſide, or be forgotten.

With regard to the law in queſtion, it was certainly a very hard one; and I doubt whether, upon principles of free government, it can be defended; or whether the aſſembly can legally interpoſe any farther, than, in caſes of neceſſity, to oblige the clergy to receive their ſalaries in money inſtead of to-

* The commiſſary is commonly preſident of the college, and has the pariſh of Williamſburg, or ſome other lucrative pariſh, which render him about 350l. a year: ſo that his annual income is between 5 and 600l.

bacco,

1759. bacco, at the current price of tobacco. They may, I am perſuaded, in caſes of exigency, always make, and might then have made, ſuch a law, without any conſiderable detriment to the colony: for, ſuppoſing the price of tobacco to be, what it was at that time, about fifty ſhillings currency per hundred, what would the whole ſum be, were the clergy to be paid ad valorem? Not 20000l. ſterling. There are in Virginia, as I obſerved before, about ſixty-five clergymen: each of theſe is allowed 16,000 weight of tobacco; which, at the rate of fifty ſhillings currency per hundred, amounts to 400l.; 400l. multiplied by 65, is equal to 26,000 l.; which, allowing 40 per cent. diſcount, the difference of exchange, is about 18571 l. ſterling. Now what is this ſum to ſuch a colony as Virginia? But to this it will be ſaid, perhaps, why ſhould the clergy be gainers in a time of public diſtreſs, when every one elſe is a ſufferer? The clergy will doubtleſs reply, and why ſhould the clergy be the only ſufferers in plentiful ſeaſons, when all but themſelves are gainers? Upon the whole, however, as on the one hand I diſapprove of the proceedings of the aſſembly in this affair, ſo, on the other, I cannot approve of the ſteps which were taken by the clergy. That violence of temper; that indecent behaviour towards the governor; that unworthy treatment of their commiſſary; and, to mention nothing elſe, that confuſion of proceeding in the convention, of which ſome, though not the majority, as has been invidiouſly repreſented, were guilty; theſe things were ſurely unbecoming the ſacred character they are inveſted with; and the moderation of thoſe perſons, who ought in all things to imitate the conduct of their divine Maſter. If, inſtead of flying out in invectives againſt the legiſlature; of accuſing the governor of having given up the cauſe of religion by paſſing the bill; when, in fact, had he rejected it, he would never have been able to have got any ſup-

plies

plies during the courſe of the war, though ever ſo much wanted; if, inſtead of charging the commiſſary with want of zeal for having exhorted them to moderate meaſures, they had followed the prudent counſels of that excellent man, and had acted with more temper and moderation, they might, I am perſuaded, in a very ſhort time, have obtained any redreſs they could reaſonably have deſired. The people in general were extremely well affected towards the clergy, and had ſhewn their regard for them in ſeveral inſtances; they were ſenſible, moreover, that their ſalaries were too ſcanty to ſupport them with dignity, and there had been ſome talk about raiſing them: had the clergy, therefore, before they applied to England, only offered a memorial to the aſſembly, ſetting forth that they thought the act extremely hard upon them, as their ſalaries were ſmall; and that they hoped the aſſembly would take their caſe into conſideration, and enable them to live with that dignity which became their character; I am perſuaded from the knowledge which I have of the people in general, and from repeated converſations with ſeveral members of the aſſembly, that they might have obtained almoſt any thing they could have wiſhed; if not, they undoubtedly would have had reaſon to appeal. But inſtead of this, without applying to the aſſembly for relief, after the act was paſſed, (for before, indeed, ſome of them did apply to the ſpeaker in private) they flew out into the moſt violent invectives, immediately ſent over an agent to England, and appealed to his majeſty in council. The reſult has been already related. 1759.

The progreſs of arts and ſciences in this colony has been very inconſiderable: the college of William and Mary is the only public place of education, and this has by no means anſwered the deſign of its inſtitution. It has a foundation for a preſident and ſix profeſſors. The buſineſs of the preſident is to

1759. ſuperintend the whole, and to read four theological lectures annually. He has a handſome houſe to live in, and 200l. ſterling per annum. The profeſſor of the Indian ſchool has 60l. ſterling, and a houſe alſo; his buſineſs is to inſtruct the Indians in reading, writing, and the principles of the Chriſtian religion: this pious inſtitution was ſet on foot and promoted by the excellent Mr. Boyle. The profeſſor of humanity has the care of inſtructing the ſtudents in claſſical learning: he has an uſher or aſſiſtant under him. The four other profeſſors teach moral philoſophy, metaphyſics, mathematics, and divinity. Each of the profeſſors has apartments in the college, and a ſalary of about 80l. per annum *. The preſent chancellor of the college is the biſhop of London.

From what has been ſaid of this colony, it will not be difficult to form an idea of the character † of its inhabitants. The climate and external appearance of the country conſpire to make them indolent, eaſy, and good-natured; extremely fond of ſociety, and much given to convivial pleaſures. In conſequence of this, they ſeldom ſhow any ſpirit of enterprize, or expoſe themſelves willingly to fatigue. Their authority over their ſlaves renders them vain and imperious, and entire ſtrangers to that elegance of ſentiment, which is ſo peculiarly characteriſtic of refined and poliſhed nations. Their ignorance of mankind and of learning, expoſes them to many errors and prejudices, eſpecially in regard to Indians and Negroes, whom they ſcarcely conſider as of the human ſpecies; ſo that it is almoſt impoſſible, in caſes of violence, or even murder, committed upon thoſe unhappy people by any of the planters, to have the delinquents brought to juſtice. For either the

* They have been ſince raiſed, I believe, to 100l.

† General characters are always liable to many exceptions. In Virginia I have had the pleaſure to know ſeveral gentlemen adorned with many virtues and accompliſhments, to whom the following deſcription is by no means applicable.

grand

grand jury refuse to find the bill, or the petit jury bring in their verdict, not guilty *. 1759.

The display of a character thus constituted, will naturally be in acts of extravagance, ostentation, and a disregard of œconomy; it is not extraordinary, therefore, that the Virginians outrun their incomes; and that having involved themselves in difficulties, they are frequently tempted to raise money by bills of exchange, which they know will be returned protested, with 10 per cent. interest †.

* There are two laws in this colony, which make it almost impossible to convict a planter, or white man, of the death of a Negroe or Indian. By the first it is enacted, that "if any slave shall die by reason of any stroke "or blow, given in correction by his or her owner, or by reason of any ac- "cidental blow whatsoever, given by such owner; no person concerned in "such correction, or accidental homicide, shall undergo any prosecution "or punishment for the same; unless, upon examination before the "county court, it shall be proved by the oath of one lawful and credible "witness, at least, that such slave was killed wilfully, maliciously, and de- "signedly; nor shall any person indicted for the murder of a slave, and "upon trial found guilty only of manslaughter, incur any forfeiture or pu- "nishment for such offence or misfortune." See Mercer's Abridgment, p. 345. By the second, "No Negro, Mulatto, or Indian, can be ad- "mitted in any court, or before any migistrate, to be sworn as a witness, "or give evidence in any cause whatsoever, except upon the trial of a slave "for a capital offence. Mercer's Abridgment, p. 419.

† By an act of assembly, if any bill of exchange is drawn for the payment of any sum of money, and such bill is protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, it carries interest from the date thereof, after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, until the money be fully satisfied and paid.

A very curious anecdote relative to this law was mentioned to me at Williamsburg, of which I am persuaded the reader will excuse the relation.—An usurer, not satisfied with 5l. per cent. legal interest, refused to advance a sum of money to a gentleman, unless, by way of security, he would give him a bill of exchange that should be returned protested, by which he would be entitled to 10 per cent. The gentleman, who had immediate occasion for the money, sat down and drew a bill upon a capital merchant in London, with whom he

1759. The public or political character of the Virginians, correſponds with their private one: they are haughty and jealous of their liberties, impatient of reſtraint, and can ſcarcely bear the thought of being controuled by any ſuperior power. Many of them conſider the colonies as independent ſtates, unconnected with Great Britain, otherwiſe than by having the ſame common king, and being bound to her with natural affection. There are but few of them that have a turn for buſineſs, and even thoſe are by no means expert at it. I have known them, upon a very urgent occaſion, vote the relief of a garriſon, without once conſidering whether the thing was practicable, when it was moſt evidently and demonſtrably otherwiſe *. In

had never had any tranſaction, or carried on the leaſt correſpondence. The merchant, on the receipt of the bill, obſerving the name of the drawer, very readily honoured it, knowing the gentleman to be a perſon of great property, and concluding that he meant to enter into correſpondence with him. The uſurer upon this became entitled to only 5l. per cent. He was exceedingly enraged, therefore, at being as he ſuppoſed thus tricked: and complained very heavily to the gentleman of his having given him a good bill inſtead of a bad one.

* The garriſon here alluded to, was that of Fort Loudoun, in the Cherokee country, conſiſting of a lieutenant and about fifty men. This unfortunate party being beſieged by the Cherokee Indians, and reduced to the laſt extremity, ſent off runners to the governors of Virginia and Carolina, imploring immediate ſuccour; adding that it was impoſſible for them to hold out above twenty days longer. The aſſembly of Virginia, commiſerating their unhappy ſituation, very readily voted a conſiderable ſum for their relief. With this, troops were to be levied; were to rendezvous upon the frontiers 200 miles diſtant from Williamſburg; were afterwards to proceed to the fort 200 miles farther through a wilderneſs, where there was no road, no magazines, no poſts, either to ſhelter the ſick, or cover a retreat in caſe of any diſaſter; ſo that the unfortunate garriſon might as effectually have been ſuccoured from the moon. The author taking notice of theſe difficulties to one of the members, he frankly replied, "Faith, it is true: but "we have had an opportunity at leaſt of ſhowing our loyalty." In a few days after arrived the melancholy news, that this unfortunate party was entirely cut off.

mat-

matters of commerce they are ignorant of the neceſſary principles that muſt prevail between a colony and its mother-country; they think it a hardſhip not to have an unlimited trade to every part of the world. They conſider the duties upon their ſtaple as injurious only to themſelves; and it is utterly impoſſible to perſuade them that they affect the conſumer alſo. Upon the whole, however, to do them juſtice, the ſame ſpirit of generoſity prevails here which does in their private character; they never refuſe any neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of government when called upon, and are a generous and loyal people. 1759.

The women are, upon the whole, rather handſome, though not to be compared with our fair country-women in England. They have but few advantages, and conſequently are ſeldom accompliſhed: this makes them reſerved, and unequal to any intereſting or refined converſation. They are immoderately fond of dancing, and indeed it is almoſt the only amuſement they partake of: but even in this they diſcover great want of taſte and elegance, and ſeldom appear with that gracefulneſs and eaſe, which theſe movements are ſo calculated to diſplay. Towards the cloſe of an evening, when the company are pretty well tired with country dances, it is uſual to dance jiggs; a practice originally borrowed, I am informed, from the * Negroes. Theſe dances are without any method or regularity: a gentleman and lady ſtand up, and dance about the room, one of them retiring, the other purſuing, then perhaps meeting, in an irregular fantaſtical manner. After ſome time, another lady gets up, and then the firſt lady muſt ſit down, ſhe being, as they term it, cut out: the ſecond lady acts the ſame

* The author has ſince had an opportunity of obſerving ſomething ſimilar in Italy. The treſcone of the Tuſcans is very like the jiggs of the Virginians.

part:

1759. part which the firſt did, till ſomebody cuts her out. The gentlemen perform in the ſame manner. The Virginian ladies, excepting theſe amuſements chiefly ſpend their time in ſewing and taking care of their families: they ſeldom read, or endeavour to improve their minds; however, they are in general good houſewives; and though they have not, I think, quite ſo much tenderneſs and ſenſibility as the Engliſh ladies; yet they make as good wives, and as good mothers, as any in the world.

It is hard to determine whether this colony can be called flouriſhing, or not: becauſe, though it produces great quantities of tobacco and grain, yet there ſeem to be very few improvements carrying on it. Great part of Virginia is a wilderneſs, and as many of the gentlemen are in poſſeſſion of prodigious tracts of land, it is likely to continue ſo. A ſpirit of enterprize is by no means the turn of the colony, and therefore few attempts have been made to force a trade; which I think might eaſily be done, both to the Weſt-Indies and the Ohio. They have every thing neceſſary for ſuch an undertaking, viz. lumber, proviſions, grain, and every other commodity, which the other colonies, that ſubſiſt and grow rich by theſe means, make uſe of for exports; but, inſtead of this, they have only a trifling communication with the Weſt-Indies; and as to the Ohio, they have ſuffered themſelves, notwithſtanding the ſuperior advantages they might enjoy from having a water-carriage almoſt to the Yoghiogheny, to neglect this valuable branch of commerce; while the induſtrious Penſylvanians ſeize every opportunity, and ſtruggle with innumerable difficulties, to ſecure it to themſelves. The Virginians are content, if they can but live from hand to mouth; they confine themſelves almoſt intirely to the cultivation of tobacco; and if they have but enough of this to pay their merchants in London, and to provide for their

their pleaſures; they are ſatisfied, and deſire nothing more. 1759.
Some few, indeed, have been rather more enterpriſing, and have endeavoured to improve their eſtates by raiſing indigo, and other ſchemes: but whether it has been owing to the climate, to their inexperience in theſe matters, or their want of perſeverance, I am unable to determine, but their ſucceſs has not anſwered their expectations.

The taxes of this colony are conſiderable, and the public debt amounts to at leaſt 400,000 l. currency; this they have been driven into by the war, having ſeldom had leſs than a thouſand or fifteen hundred provincial troops in pay, excluſive of the expences of ſome forts. The ways and means employed for raiſing the money, have been generally the ſame: they have firſt made an emiſſion of ſo much paper currency as the exigency required, and then laid a tax for ſinking it. This tax has been commonly upon lands and negroes, two ſhillings for every titheable; and a ſhilling or eighteen pence upon every hundred acres of land. This mode of taxation has occaſioned ſome diviſions in the houſe; for the owners of large tracts, being unable, perhaps, to cultivate a tenth part of their poſſeſſions, and every man's real income ariſing from the number of his negroes, have thought it very hard to pay a tax for what they pretend is of no value to them: but much better arguments may be urged in ſupport of the tax than againſt it.

The taxes for the preſent debt are laid till the year ſixty-nine, when the whole, if they add nothing more to it, will be diſcharged. The uſe of paper-currency in this colony has intirely baniſhed from it gold and ſilver. Indeed the introduction of it was certain in time to produce this effect; but leſt it ſhould not, the Virginians fell into a meaſure, which completed it at once: for by an act of aſſembly they fixed the exchange between currency and ſterling debts at five and twenty per cent.

not

1759. not conſidering that the real value of their currency could only be regulated by itſelf. The conſequence was, that when from frequent emiſſions, the difference of exchange between bills upon merchants in London and currency, was at 40 per cent. the difference between currency and ſpecie * was only five and twenty. So that the monied men collected all the ſpecie they could, ſent it away to Philadelphia, where it paſſed for its real value, purchaſed bills of exchange with it there, and ſold them again in Virginia with fifteen per cent. profit. And this they continued to do till there was not a piſtole or a dollar remaining.

During my ſtay in Virginia, I made ſeveral excurſions into different parts of the country: one in particular to the great falls of Potowmac; of which, as I expected to be highly entertained, I kept a journal.

I departed from Williamſburg, Oct. 1, 1759, in company with another gentleman; and we travelled that day about forty miles, to a plantation in king William-County; beautifully ſituated upon a high hill, on the north ſide of Pamunky river. A little below this place ſtands the Pamunky Indian town; where at preſent are the few remains of that large tribe; the reſt having dwindled away through intemperance and diſeaſe. They live in little wigwams or cabins upon the river; and have a very fine tract of land of about 2000 acres, which they are reſtrained from alienating by act of aſſembly. Their employment is chiefly hunting or fiſhing, for the neighbouring gentry. They commonly dreſs like the Virginians, and I have ſometimes miſtaken them for the lower ſort of that people. The night I ſpent here, they went out into an adjoining marſh to catch ſoruſes; and one of them, as I was informed in the

* Fixing the difference between currency and ſterling debts, was, in reality, fixing it between currency and ſpecie.

morn-

morning, caught near a hundred dozen. The manner of taking theſe birds is remarkable. The ſorus is not known to be in Virginia, except for about ſix weeks from the latter end of September: at that time they are found in the marſhes in prodigious numbers, feeding upon the wild oats. At firſt they are exceedingly lean, but in a ſhort time grow ſo fat, as to be unable to fly: in this ſtate they lie upon the reeds, and the Indians go out in canoes and knock them on the head with their paddles. They are rather bigger than a lark, and are delicious eating. During the time of their continuing in ſeaſon, you meet with them at the tables of moſt of the planters, breakfaſt, dinner, and ſupper *. 1759.

Oct. 2. We went to another plantation about twenty-four miles diſtant, belonging to a private gentleman upon Mattapony river. We ſtaid there all that and the next day on account of rain.

Oct. 4. We travelled twenty-five miles to another gentleman's houſe; and from thence, the day following, about twenty-five miles farther, to a town called Fredericſburg.

Fredericſburg is ſituated about a mile below the Falls of Rappahannoc: it is regularly laid out, as moſt of the towns in Virginia are, in parallel ſtreets. Part of it is built upon an eminence, and commands a delightful proſpect; the reſt upon the edge of the water for the convenience of warehouſes. The town was begun about thirty-two years ago, for the ſake of car-

* In ſeveral parts of Virginia the ancient cuſtom of eating meat at breakfaſt ſtill continues. At the top of the table, where the lady of the houſe preſides, there is conſtantly tea and coffee; but the reſt of the table is garniſhed out with roaſt fowls, ham, veniſon, game, and other dainties. Even at Williamſburg, it is the cuſtom to have a plate of cold ham upon the table; and there is ſcarcely a Virginian lady who breakfaſts without it.

1759. rying on a trade with the back-ſettlers; and is at preſent by far the moſt flouriſhing one in theſe parts.

We left Fredericſburg the 6th inſtant, and went to ſee the Falls. At this place is a ſmall mercantile town called Falmouth; whoſe inhabitants are endeavouring to rival the Fredericſburghers in their trade. It is built upon the north-ſide of the river, and conſiſts of eighteen or twenty houſes.

The Falls of Rappahannoc are ſimilar to thoſe of James river, except that they are not upon ſo large a ſcale. The whole range ſcarcely exceeds half a mile, and the breadth not a hundred yards. At the time of our going to ſee them, there was a freſh in the river, which added very much to their beauty. The center of view was an iſland of about a hundred acres covered with trees: this divided the river into two branches, in each of which, at regular diſtances of fifteen or twenty yards, was a chain of ſix or ſeven falls, one above another, the leaſt of them a foot perpendicular. The margin was beautifully variegated with rocks and trees, and the whole formed a pleaſing romantic ſcene.

At this place we met with a perſon who informed us of his having been, a few days before, a ſpectator of that extraordinary phenomenon in nature, the faſcinating power of the rattle-ſnake. He obſerved one lying coiled near a tree, looking directly at a bird which had ſettled there. The bird was under great agitation, uttered the moſt doleful cries, hopped from ſpray to ſpray, and at length flew directly down to the ſnake, which opened its mouth and ſwallowed it.

From hence we aſcended up the river, about fifteen miles, to Spotſwood's iron-mines; and in our way had a fine view of the Apalachian mountains, or Blue Ridge, at the diſtance of ſeventy miles. At this place I was much affected with the following incident. A gentleman in our company, which was

now

1759.

now increaſed, had a ſmall negro boy with him, about fourteen years of age, that had lived with him in a remote part of the country ſome time as a ſervant; an old woman who was working in the mines, and who proved to be the boy's grandmother, accidentally caſt her eyes on him; ſhe viewed him with great attention for ſome time; then ſcreamed out, ſaying that it was her child, and flung herſelf down upon the ground. She lay there ſome ſeconds; roſe up, looked on him again in an extaſy of joy, and fell upon his neck and kiſſed him. After this, ſhe retired a few paces, examined him afreſh with fixed attention, and immediately ſeemed to loſe herſelf in thoughtful and profound melancholy. The boy all this while ſtood ſilent and motionleſs; reclining his head on one ſide, pale and affected beyond deſcription. Upon the whole, it would not have been in the power of Raphael, to have imagined a finer picture of diſtreſs.

We returned from this place the next day to Fredericſburg; and ferrying over the Rappahannoc into the Northern Neck, travelled about ſeventeen miles to a gentleman's houſe in Stafford County: in the morning we proceeded through Dumfries, and over Occoquan river to Colcheſter, about twenty-one miles.

Theſe are two ſmall towns lately built for the ſake of the back trade; the former on Acquia creek, the other upon Occoquan river, both of which fall into the Potowmac. About two miles above Colcheſter there is an iron furnace, a forge, two ſaw-mills, and a bolting-mill: at our return we had an opportunity of viſiting them: they have every convenience of wood and water, that can be wiſhed for. The ore wrought here is brought from Maryland; not that there is any doubt of there being plenty enough in the adjacent hills; but the inhabitants are diſcouraged from trying for it by the proprietor's (viz. lord

1759. Fairfax) having reſerved to himſelf a third of all ore that may be diſcovered in the Northern Neck. From Colcheſter we went about twelve miles farther to Mount Vernon. This place is the property of colonel Waſhington, and truly deſerving of its owner *. The houſe is moſt beautifully ſituated upon a very high hill on the banks of the Potowmac; and commands a noble proſpect of water, of cliffs, of woods and plantations. The river is near two miles broad, though two hundred from the mouth; and divides the dominion of Virginia from Mary-
a. 10. land †. We reſted here one day, and proceeded up the river

* I cannot omit this opportunity of bearing teſtimony to the gallant and public ſpirit of this gentleman. Nov. 1, 1753, Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie having informed the aſſembly of Virginia, that the French had erected a fort upon the Ohio, it was reſolved to ſend ſomebody to M. St. Pierre the commander, to claim that country as belonging to his Britannic majeſty, and to order him to withdraw. Mr. Waſhington, a young gentleman of fortune juſt arrived at age, offered his ſervice on this important occaſion. The diſtance was more than 400 miles; 200 of which lay through a trackleſs deſart, inhabited by cruel and mercileſs ſavages; and the ſeaſon was uncommonly ſevere. Notwithſtanding theſe diſcouraging circumſtances, Mr. Waſhington, attended by one companion only, ſet out upon this dangerous enterprize: travelled from Wincheſter on foot, carrying his proviſions on his back, executed his commiſſion; and after incredible hardſhips, and many providential eſcapes, returned ſafe to Williamſburg, and gave an account of his negociation to the aſſembly, the 14th day of February following.

† A very curious ſight is frequently exhibited upon this and the other great rivers in Virginia, which for its novelty is exceedingly diverting to ſtrangers. During the ſpring and ſummer months the fiſhing-hawk is often ſeen hovering over the rivers, or reſting on the wing without the leaſt viſible change of place for ſome minutes, then ſuddenly darting down and plunging into the water, from whence it ſeldom riſes again without a rock fiſh, or ſome other conſiderable fiſh in its talons. It immediately ſhakes off the water like a miſt, and makes the beſt of its way towards the woods. The bald-eagle, which is generally upon the watch, inſtantly purſues, and if it can overtake, endeavours to ſoar above it. The hawk grown ſollicitous for its own ſafety drops the

about

about twenty-ſix miles to take a view of the Great Falls. Theſe are formed in ſome reſpect like thoſe of the Rappahannoc; but are infinitely more noble. The channel of the river is contracted by hills, and is as narrow, I was told, as at Fort Cumberland, which is an hundred and fifty miles higher up. It is clogged moreover with innumerable rocks; ſo that the water for a mile or two flows with accelerated velocity. At length coming to a ledge of rocks, which runs diametrically croſs the river, it divides into two ſpouts, each about eight yards wide, and ruſhes down a precipice with incredible rapidity. The ſpout on the Virginian ſide makes three falls, one above another; the firſt about ten feet, the next fifteen, and the laſt twenty-four or twenty-five feet perpendicular. The water is of a vaſt bulk, and almoſt intire; the ſpout on the Maryland ſide is nearly equal in height and quantity, but a great deal more broken. Theſe two ſpouts, after running in ſeparate channels for a ſhort ſpace, at length unite in one about thirty yards wide; and as we judged from the ſmoothneſs of the ſurface and our unſucceſsful endeavours to fathom it, of prodigious depth. The rocks on each ſide are at leaſt ninety or a hundred feet high; and yet in great freſhes, the water overflows the tops of them, as appeared by ſeveral large and intire trees, which had lodged there. 1759.

In the evening we returned down the river about ſixteen miles to Alexandria, or Bel-haven, a ſmall trading place in one of the fineſt ſituations imaginable. The Potowmac above and below the town, is not more than a mile broad, but it here opens into a large circular bay, of at leaſt twice that diameter.

The town is built upon an arc of this bay; at one extremity of which is a wharf; at the other a dock for building

fiſh, and the bald-eagle never fails to ſtoop and catch it in its pounces before it reaches the water, leaving the hawk to go and fiſh for another.

ſhips;

1759. ſhips; with water ſufficiently deep to launch a veſſel of any rate or magnitude.

The next day we returned to colonel Waſhington's, and in a few days afterward to Williamſburg.

The time of my reſidence in this colony was ten months, and I received ſo many inſtances of friendſhip and good-nature, that not to acknowledge them would be an act of ingratitude. It would not be eaſy to mention particular inſtances, without being guilty of injuſtice by omitting others. But, in general, I can truly affirm, that I took leave of this hoſpitable people with regret, and ſhall ever remember them with gratitude and affection.

1760. May 26. Having procured three horſes, for myſelf, ſervant, and baggage, I departed from Williamſburg, and travelled that night to Eltham; twenty-five miles.

May 27. I ferried over Pamunky river at Danſies, and went to Todd's ordinary upon Mattopony, or the northern branch of York river; thirty-two miles.

May 28. I went to a plantation in Caroline county; twenty-ſeven miles.

May 29. To Fredericſburg; twenty-five miles.

As I was travelling this day, I obſerved a large black-ſnake, about ſix feet long, lying croſs the ſtump of a tree by the road ſide. I touched it with my ſwitch ſeveral times before it ſtirred; at laſt it darted with incredible ſwiftneſs into the woods. On my looking into the hole, where it had fixed its head, I obſerved a ſmall bead-ſnake about two feet long; beautifully variegated with red, black, and orange colour, which the black-ſnake was watching to prey upon. I took and laid it, half ſtupified, in the ſun to revive. After I had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, it occurred to me that it would be a great curioſity if I could carry it to England; I therefore ſent my ſer-

ſervant back with orders to fetch it: but, at his return, he acquainted me that it was not to be found, and that the black-ſnake was in the ſame poſition wherein I had firſt diſcovered it. I mention this as an inſtance of the intrepid nature of the black-ſnake, which, though not venomous, will attack and devour the rattle-ſnake, and, in ſome caſes, it is aſſerted, even dare to aſſault a man. 1760.

I left Fredericſburg, and having ferried over the Rappahannoc at the fall, travelled that night to Neville's ordinary, about thirty-four miles. May 30.

I paſſed over the Pignut and Blue Ridges; and, croſſing the Shenando, arrived, after a long day's journey of above fifty miles, at Wincheſter. May 31.

The Pignut ridge is a continuation of the ſouth weſt mountains. It is no where very high; and at the gap where I paſſed, the aſcent is ſo extremely eaſy, owing to the winding of the road between the mountains, that I was ſcarcely ſenſible of it.

The tract of country lying between this ridge and the coaſt, is ſuppoſed, and with ſome appearance of probability, to have been gained from the ocean. The ſituation is extremely low; and the ground every where broken into ſmall hills, nearly of the ſame elevation, with deep intermediate gullies, as if it were the effect of ſome ſudden retiring of the waters. The ſoil is principally of ſand; and there are few, if any pebbles, within a hundred miles of the ſhore; for which reaſon the Virginians in theſe parts never ſhoe their horſes. Incredible quantities of what are commonly called ſcallop-ſhells, are found alſo near the ſurface of the ground; and many of the hills are entirely formed of them. Theſe phœnomena, with others leſs obvious to common obſervation, ſeem to indicate that the Atlantic, either gradually, or by ſome ſudden revolution

1760. lution in nature, has retired, and loſt a conſiderable part of that dominion which formerly belonged to it.

The Blue-ridge is much higher than the Pignut: though even theſe mountains are not to be compared with the Alleghenny. To the ſouthward, indeed, I was told, they are more lofty; and but little, if at all, inferior to them. The paſs at Aſhby's Gap, from the foot of the mountain on the eaſtern ſide to the Shenando, which runs at the foot on the weſtern, is about four miles. The aſcent is no where very ſteep; though the mountains are, upon the whole, I think, higher than any I have ever ſeen in England. When I was got to the top, I was inexpreſſibly delighted with the ſcene which opened before me. Immediately under the mountain, which was covered with chamœdaphnes in full bloom, was a moſt beautiful river: beyond this an extenſive plain, diverſified with every pleaſing object that nature can exhibit; and, at the diſtance of fifty miles, another ridge of ſtill more lofty mountains, called the Great, or North-ridge*, which incloſed and terminated the whole.

The river Shenando riſes a great way to the ſouthward from under this Great North-ridge. It runs through Auguſta County, and falls into the Potowmac ſomewhere in Frederic. At the place where I ferried over, it is only about a hundred yards wide; and indeed it is no where, I believe, very broad. It is exceedingly romantic and beautiful, forming great variety of falls, and is ſo tranſparent, that you may ſee the ſmalleſt pebble at the depth of eight or ten feet. There is plenty of trout and other fiſh in it; but it is not navigable, except for rafts. In ſudden freſhes it riſes above forty or fifty feet. The low grounds upon the banks of this river are very rich and fertile; they are chiefly ſettled by Germans, who gain a ſufficient live-

* All theſe ridges conſiſt of ſingle mountains joined together, and run parallel to each other.

lihood

lihood by raiſing ſtock for the troops, and ſending butter down into the lower parts of the country. I could not but reflect with pleaſure on the ſituation of theſe people; and think if there is ſuch a thing as happineſs in this life, that they enjoy it. Far from the buſtle of the world, they live in the moſt delightful climate, and richeſt ſoil imaginable; they are every where ſurrounded with beautiful proſpects, and ſylvan ſcenes; lofty mountains, tranſparent ſtreams, falls of water, rich vallies, and majeſtic woods; the whole interſperſed with an infinite variety of flowering ſhrubs, conſtitute the landſcape ſurrounding them: they are ſubject to few diſeaſes; are generally robuſt; and live in perfect liberty: they are ignorant of want, and acquainted with but few vices. Their inexperience of the elegancies of life, precludes any regret that they poſſeſs not the means of enjoying them: but they poſſeſs what many princes would give half their dominions for, health, content, and tranquillity of mind. 1760.

Winchester is a ſmall town of about two hundred houſes. It is the place of general rendezvous of the Virginian troops, which is the reaſon of its late rapid increaſe, and preſent flouriſhing condition. The country about it, before the reduction of Fort du Queſne, was greatly expoſed to the ravages of the Indians, who daily committed moſt horrid cruelties: even the town would have been in danger, had not colonel Waſhington, in order to cover and protect it, erected a fort upon an eminence at one end of it, which proved of the utmoſt utility; for although the Indians were frequently in ſight of the town, they never dared to approach within reach of the fort. It is a regular ſquare fortification, with four baſtions, mounting twenty-four cannon; the length of each curtain, if I am not miſtaken, is about eighty yards. Within, there are barracks for 450 men. The materials of which it is built, are

1760. loggs filled up with earth: the ſoldiers attempted to ſurround it with a dry ditch; but the rock was ſo extremely hard and impenetrable, that they were obliged to deſiſt. It is ſtill unfiniſhed; and, I fear, going to ruin; for the aſſembly, who ſeldom look a great way before them, after having expended about 9000 l. currency upon it, cannot be prevailed upon to give another thouſand towards finiſhing it, becauſe we are in poſſeſſion of Pitſburg; and, as they ſuppoſe, quite ſecure on that account: yet it is certain, that, in caſe of another Indian war on this ſide, which is by no means improbable, conſidering our general treatment of that people, it would be of the utmoſt advantage and ſecurity.

There is a peculiarity in the water at Wincheſter, owing, I was told, to the ſoil's being of a limy quality, which is frequently productive of ſevere gripings, eſpecially in ſtrangers; but it is generally ſuppoſed, on the other hand, to be a ſpecific againſt ſome other diſeaſes.

During my ſtay at this place, I was almoſt induced to make a tour for a fortnight to the ſouthward, in Auguſta county, for the ſake of ſeeing ſome natural curioſities; which, the officers aſſured me, were extremely well worth viſiting: but as the Cherokees had been ſcalping in thoſe parts only a few days before; and as I feared, at the ſame time, that it would detain me too long, and that I ſhould loſe my paſſage to England, I judged it prudent to decline it.

The curioſities they mentioned to me, were chiefly theſe:

1. About forty miles weſtward of Auguſta court-houſe, a beautiful caſcade, burſting out of the ſide of a rock; and, after running ſome diſtance through a meadow, ruſhing down a precipice 150 feet perpendicular.

2. To the ſouthward of this about twenty miles, two curious hot ſprings, one taſting like alum, the other like the waſhings of a gun.

3. A moſt

3. A moſt extraordinary cave. 1760.

4. A medicinal ſpring, ſpecific in venereal caſes. A ſoldier in the Virginian regiment, whoſe caſe was almoſt deſperate, by drinking and bathing in theſe waters, was, after a few days, intirely cured. This fact was aſſerted very ſtrongly by ſome officers, who had been poſted there: but colonel Waſhington, of whom I enquired more particularly concerning it, informed me that he had never heard of it; that he was not indeed at the place where it is ſaid to have happened, but that having the command of the regiment at that time, he ſhould probably have been informed of it. What credit therefore is to be given to it, the reader muſt judge for himſelf.

5. Sixty miles ſouthward of Auguſta court-houſe, a natural arch, or bridge, joining two high mountains, with a conſiderable river running underneath.

6. A river called Loſt river, from its ſinking under a mountain, and never appearing again.

7. A ſpring of a ſulphureous nature, an infallible cure for particular cutaneous diſorders.

8. Sixteen miles north-eaſt of Wincheſter, a natural cave or well, into which, at times, a perſon may go down to the depth of 100 or 150 yards; and at other times, the water riſes up to the top, and overflows plentifully. This is called the ebbing and flowing well, and is ſituated in a plain, flat country, not contiguous to any mountain or running water.

9. A few miles from hence, ſix or ſeven curious caves communicating with each other.

A day or two before I left Wincheſter, I diſcovered that I had been robbed by my ſervant: he confeſſed the fact, and pleaded ſo little in juſtification of himſelf, that I was obliged to diſmiſs him. This diſtreſſed me very much, for it was impoſſible to hire a ſervant in theſe parts, or even any one to

1760. go over the mountains with me into the lower ſettlements. However, by the politeneſs of the commander of the place, the honourable colonel Byrd, and of another gentleman of my acquaintance, I got over theſe difficulties; for the former, while I continued at Winchester, accommodated me with his own apartments in the fort, ordering his ſervants to attend and wait upon me: and the latter ſent a Negroe boy with me, as far as colonel Waſhington's, eighty miles diſtant from this place. On the 4th of June, therefore, I was enabled to leave Winchester, and I travelled that night about eighteen miles, to Sniker's ferry upon the Shenando.

The next morning I repaſſed the Blue-ridge at Williams's Gap, and proceeded on my journey about forty miles. I this day fell into converſation with a planter, who overtook me on the road, concerning the rattle-ſnake, of which there are infinite numbers in theſe parts; and he told me, that one day going to a mill at ſome diſtance, he provoked one to ſuch a degree, as to make it ſtrike a ſmall vine which grew cloſe by, and that the vine preſently drooped, and died *.

My accommodations this evening were extremely bad; I had been wet to the ſkin in the afternoon; and at the miſerable plantation in which I had taken ſhelter, I could get no fire; nothing to eat or drink but pure water; and not even a blanket to cover me. I threw myſelf down upon my mattraſs, but ſuffered ſo much from cold, and was ſo infeſted with inſects and vermin, that I could not cloſe my eyes. I roſe early in the

* Several perſons to whom I have mentioned this fact, have ſeemed to doubt of the probability of it. But were it not true, a queſtion will naturally ariſe, how an idea of that nature ſhould occur to an ignorant planter, living remote from all cultivated ſociety; and, more particularly, how he ſhould happen to fix upon that tree; which, ſuppoſing the thing poſſible, is the moſt likely to have been affected in the manner deſcribed.

morn-

morning, therefore, and proceeded upon my journey, being distant from colonel Washington's not more than thirty miles. It was late, however, before I arrived there, for it rained extremely hard, and a man who undertook to show me the nearest way, led me among precipices and rocks, and we were lost for above two hours. It was not indeed, without some compensation; for he brought me through as beautiful and picturesque a scene, as eye ever beheld. It was a delightful valley, about two miles in length, and a quarter of one in breadth, between high and craggy mountains, covered with chamœdaphnes or wild ivy, in full flower. Through the middle of the valley glided a rivulet about eight yards wide, extremely lucid, and breaking into innumerable cascades; and in different parts of it stood small clumps of evergreens; such as myrtles, cedars, pines, and various other sorts. Upon the whole, not Tempe itself could have displayed greater beauty a more delightful scene. 1760.

At colonel Washington's I disposed of my horses, and, having borrowed his curricle and servant, I took leave of Mount-Vernon the 11th of June.

I crossed over the Potowmac into Maryland at Clifton's ferry, where the river is something more than a mile broad; and proceeded on my journey to Marlborough, eighteen miles. Here met with a strolling company of players, under the direction of one Douglas. I went to see their theatre, which was a neat, convenient tobacco-house, well fitted up for the purpose. From hence in the afternoon I proceeded to Queen Ann, nine miles; and in the evening nine miles farther, over the Patuxen to London-town ferry; I staid here all night, and early in the morning ferrying over South-river, three quarters of a mile in breadth, I arrived at Annapolis, four miles distant, about nine in the morning.

Anna-

1760. Annapolis is the capital of Maryland; it is a ſmall neat town, conſiſting of about a hundred and fifty houſes, ſituated on a peninſula upon Severn river. The peninſula is formed by the river, and two ſmall creeks; and although the river is not above a mile broad; yet as it falls into Cheſapeak bay a little below, there is from this town the fineſt water-proſpect imaginable. The bay is twelve miles over, and beyond it you may diſcern the eaſtern ſhore; ſo that the ſcene is diverſified with fields, wood, and water. The tide riſes here about two feet, and the water is ſalt, though the diſtance of the Capes is more than 200 miles. The town is not laid out regularly, but is tolerably well built, and has ſeveral good brick houſes in it. None of the ſtreets are paved, and the few public buildings here are not worth mentioning. The church is a very poor one, the ſtadt-houſe but indifferent, and the governor's palace is not finiſhed. This laſt mentioned building was begun a few years ago; it is ſituated very finely upon an eminence, and commands a beautiful view of the town and environs. It has four large rooms on the lower floor, beſides a magnificent hall, a ſtair-caſe, and a veſtibule. On each ſide of the entrance are four windows, and nine upon the firſt ſtory; the offices are under ground. It was to have had a fine portico the whole range of the building; but unluckily the governor and aſſembly diſagreeing about ways and means, the execution of the deſign was ſuſpended; and only the ſhell of the houſe has been finiſhed, which is now going to ruin. The houſe, which the preſent governor inhabits, is hired by the province at 80 l. currency per annum.

There is very little trade carried on from this place, and the chief of the inhabitants are ſtorekeepers or public officers. They build two or three ſhips annually, but ſeldom more.

There

There are no fortifications, except a miſerable battery of fifteen six-pounders. 1760.

Maryland is ſituated between the 38th and 40th degrees of north latitude, and 75th and 80th of weſt longitude from London. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Atlantic ocean, and the three lower counties of Delaware; on the ſouth and weſt by Virginia; and by Pennſylvania on the north. The climate, ſoil, and natural productions of it are nearly the ſame as thoſe of Virginia. It is watered by many fine rivers, and almoſt innumerable creeks; but is far from being well cultivated, and is capable of much improvement. It is divided into fourteen counties, and between forty and fifty pariſhes; and there are ſeveral little towns in it which are neatly built. The inhabitants, excluſive of ſlaves, are ſuppoſed to be about ninety thouſand: of which the militia, including all white males between ſixteen and ſixty, amounts to eighteen. The ſlaves are about thirty-two thouſand. The ſtaple of the country is tobacco; and, communibus annis, they export near 30,000 hogſheads: laſt year their exports amounted to 50,000. Their manufactures are very trifling. The government is a proprietary one; and conſiſts of the proprietor (viz. lord Baltimore); his governor; the council, compoſed of twelve perſons nominated by himſelf; and a houſe of repreſentatives, elected by the people; four for each county, and two for Annapolis. The power of the proprietor is next to regal; of the other parts of the legiſlature, much the ſame as in Virginia. The lower houſe has been at variance ſome years with the council and governor, concerning ways and means; chiefly in regard to taxing the merchants book-debts: which has been the reaſon of its having done nothing for the defence of the colonies during the war. The houſe has conſtantly voted troops, but as conſtantly laid the ſame tax for the maintenance of them: ſo the

coun-

1760. council has always rejected it; alledging the inconvenience of such a tax, as it would necessarily be a restraint upon trade; and ruin many of the merchants credit. The proprietor has a negative * upon every bill, exclusive of his governor.

There are several courts of judicature in this province; but the principal are either those which are held quarterly in each county by the justices thereof, like those in Virginia; or the provincial ones, which are held twice annually at Annapolis by judges appointed for that purpose †. The court of chancery consists of the governor and council: and the dernier resort is to his majesty in council at home.

The established religion is that of the church of England: but there are as many Roman Catholics as Protestants. The clergy are liberally provided for; they have not, as in Virginia, a fixed quantity of tobacco; but so much per head, viz. 30 weight for every tythable in their respective parishes: and some of them make more than 300 l. sterling per annum. They are presented to their livings by the governor; and are under the jurisdiction of the bishop of London; but being at a great distance from England, and having no commissary to superintend their affairs, they labour under many inconveniences. Assessments are made, I was told, by the county-courts; the vestry, which consists of twelve members distinct from the church-wardens, having little or no authority ‡.

* This power is doubted, though it has never yet been contested.

† Besides these courts, there was formerly a general court of assize held throughout the province, either once or twice a year, but this has been laid aside.

‡ The whole vestry, as in Virginia, consists of twelve members; but they go off by rotation two every year; so there is annually a fresh election. They have the power of appointing inspectors, &c.

In

In each county throughout this province, there is a public free- 1760.
ſchool, for reading, writing, and accounts; but no college or academy; and the education of youth is but little attended to.

The character of the inhabitants is much the ſame as that of the Virginians; and the ſtate of the two colonies nearly alike. Tobacco, to ſpeak in general, is the chief thing attended to in both. There have been ſome attempts indeed to make wine; and it is certain, that the country is capable of producing almoſt any ſort of grapes. Col. Taſco, a gentleman of diſtinction in theſe parts, attempted to make Burgundy, and ſucceeded tolerably well, for the firſt trial. I drank ſome of the wine at the table of Mr. Hamilton, the governor of Penſylvania, and thought it not bad. But whether, as this gentleman is now dead, any other perſon will have ſpirit to proſecute his plan, I much doubt. The currency here is paper-money, and the difference of exchange about fifty per cent. The duty upon negroes, is only forty ſhillings currency per head at their importation; whereas in Virginia it is ten pounds.

I hired a ſchooner of about ten ton, and embarked for the head of the bay, diſtant twenty-three leagues; we made ſail June 13.
with a freſh breeze, and after a pleaſant paſſage of ſixteen hours, in one of the moſt delightful days imaginable, arrived at Frederick-Town upon Saſſafras river, about twelve in the evening. I never in my life ſpent a day more agreeable, or with higher entertainment. The ſhores on each ſide the bay, and the many little iſlands interſperſed in it, afford very beautiful proſpects; we were entertained at the ſame time with innumerable porpoiſes playing about the bow of the ſhip; and naturally fell into a train of the moſt pleaſing reflections, on obſerving the mouths of the many noble rivers as we paſſed along. On the weſtern ſhore, beſides thoſe great rivers of Virginia, which I have already deſcribed, there are ten or eleven others large and capacious, ſome of them navigable a conſiderable

1763. way up into the country. "The Patuxen, which we have left behind us, ſaid the maſter of the ſchooner as we were ſailing over this beautiful bay, is navigable near fifty miles for veſſels of three hundred ton burthen. Yonder, he added, are South and Severn rivers, navigable above ten miles. A little farther is the Patapſico, a large and noble river; where I have gone up fifteen miles. Gunpowder and Buſh rivers admit only ſloops and ſchooners. The Suſquehannah, though ſo majeſtic, and ſuperior in appearance, has only a ſhort, and that a bad navigation; but it riſes an immenſe way off in unknown and inhoſpitable regions, is exceedingly large and beautiful, and affords great variety of fiſh. On the eaſtern ſhore, he concluded, are Bahama, Saſſafras, Cheſter, Wye, Miles, Great Choptank, Little Choptank, Nanticote, Manokin, and Pocomoke rivers; all of them navigable, more or leſs, for ſeveral miles."—Such was our converſation and entertainment during this delightful voyage.

Frederic-town is a ſmall village on the weſtern ſide of Saſſafras river, built for the accommodation of ſtrangers and travellers; on the eaſtern ſide, exactly oppoſite to it, is another ſmall village (George-town), erected for the ſame purpoſe. Having hired an Italian chaiſe, with a ſervant and horſe to attend me as far as Philadelphia, I left Frederic-town the next day, and went to Newcaſtle, thirty-two miles.

Newcaſtle is ſituated upon Delaware river, about forty miles above the Bay, and a hundred from the Capes. It is the capital of the three lower counties, but a place of very little conſideration; there are ſcarcely more than an hundred houſes in it, and no public buildings that deſerve to be taken notice of. The church, preſbyterian and quakers meeting-houſes, court-houſe, and market-houſe, are almoſt equally bad, and undeſerving of attention.

The province, of which this is the capital, and which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Three Lower Counties of Newcaſtle,

caſtle, Suſſex, and Kent, belonged formerly to the Dutch; but was ratified to the crown of England, by the treaty of Breda; it was afterward ſold by the duke of York to the proprietor of Penſylvania, and has continued a ſeparate government, though nearly under the ſame regulations with that province, ever ſince. The ſame governor preſides over both; but the aſſembly, and courts of judicature are different: different as to their conſtituent members, for in form they are nearly alike. The aſſembly conſiſts of eighteen perſons, elected annually by the people; ſix for each county: this with the governor, forms the legiſlature of the province. There is a militia, in which all perſons, from eighteen to fifty, are obliged to be inrolled; and the county of Newcaſtle alone furniſhes more than ſeven hundred. 1760.

The next day I ſet out for Philadelphia, diſtant about thirty-ſix miles, and arrived there in the evening. The country all the way bore a different aſpect from any thing I had hitherto ſeen in America. It was much better cultivated, and beautifully laid out into fields of clover, grain, and flax. I paſſed by a very pretty village called Wilmington; and rode through two others, viz. Cheſter and Derby. The Delaware river is in ſight great part of the way, and is three miles broad. Upon the whole nothing could be more pleaſing than the ride which I had this day. I ferried over the Schuilkill, about three miles below Philadelphia; from whence to the city the whole country is covered with villas, gardens, and luxuriant orchards.

Philadelphia, if we conſider that not eighty years ago the place where it now ſtands was a wild and uncultivated deſart, inhabited by nothing but ravenous beaſts, and a ſavage people, muſt certainly be the object of every one's wonder and admiration. It is ſituated upon a tongue of land, a few miles above the confluence of the Delaware and Schuilkill; and contains about 3000 houſes, and 18 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is built

1760. north and south upon the banks of the Delaware; and is nearly two miles in length, and three quarters of one in breadth. The streets are laid out with great regularity in parallel lines, intersected by others at right angles, and are handsomely built: on each side there is a pavement of broad stones for foot passengers; and in most of them a causeway in the middle for carriages. Upon dark nights it is well lighted, and watched by a patrole: there are many fair houses, and public edifices in it. The stadt-house is a large, handsome, though heavy building; in this are held the councils, the assemblies, and supreme courts; there are apartments in it also for the accommodation of Indian chiefs or sachems; likewise two libraries; one belonging to the province, the other to a society, which was incorporated about ten years ago, and consists of sixty members. Each member upon admission, subscribed forty shillings; and afterward annually ten. They can alienate their shares, by will or deed, to any person approved of by the society. They have a small collection of medals and medallions, and a few other curiosities, such as the skin of a rattle-snake killed at Surinam twelve feet long; and several Northern Indian habits made of furs and skins. At a small distance from the stadt-house, there is is another fine library, consisting of a very valuable and chosen collection of books, left by a Mr. Logan; they are chiefly in the learned languages. Near this there is also a noble hospital for lunatics, and other sick persons. Besides these buildings, there are spacious barracks for 17 or 1800 men; a good assembly-room belonging to the society of free-masons; and eight or ten places of religious worship; viz. two churches, three quakers meeting-houses, two presbyterian ditto, one Lutheran church, one Dutch Calvinist ditto, one Swedish ditto, one Romish chapel, one anabaptist meeting-house, one Moravian ditto: there is also an academy or college, originally built for a tabernacle for Mr. Whitefield.

At

At the ſouth-end of the town, upon the river, there is a battery mounting thirty guns, but it is in a ſtate of decay. It was deſigned as a check upon privateers. Theſe, with a few almshouſes, and a ſchool-houſe belonging to the quakers, are the chief public buildings in Philadelphia. The city is in a very flouriſhing ſtate, and inhabited by merchants, artiſts, tradeſmen, and perſons of all occupations. There is a public market held twice a week, upon Wedneſday and Saturday, almoſt equal to that of Leadenhall, and a tolerable one every day beſides. The ſtreets are crowded with people, and the river with veſſels. Houſes are ſo dear, that they will let for 100 l. currency per annum; and lots, not above thirty feet in breadth, and a hundred in length, in advantageous ſituations, will ſell for 1000 l. ſterling. There are ſeveral docks upon the river, and about twenty-five veſſels are built there annually. I counted upon the ſtocks at one time no leſs than ſeventeen, moſt of them three-maſted veſſels. 1760.

Can the mind have a greater pleaſure than in contemplating the riſe and progreſs of cities and empires? Than in perceiving a rich and opulent ſtate ariſing out of a ſmall ſettlement or colony? This pleaſure every one muſt feel who conſiders Penſylvania. —This wonderful province is ſituated between the 40th and 43d degrees of north latitude, and about 76 degrees weſt longitude from London, in a healthy and delightful climate, amidſt all the advantages that nature can beſtow. The ſoil is extremely ſtrong and fertile, and produces ſpontaneouſly an infinite variety of trees, flowers, fruits, and plants of different ſorts. The mountains are enriched with ore, and the rivers with fiſh: ſome of theſe are ſo ſtately as not to be beheld without admiration: the Delaware is navigable for large veſſels as far as the falls, 180 miles diſtant from the ſea, and 120 from the bay. At the mouth it is more than three miles broad, and above one at Philadelphia. The navigation is obſtructed

1760. ſtructed in the winter, for about ſix weeks, by the ſeverity of the froſt; but, at other times, it is bold and open. The Schuilkill, though not navigable for any great ſpace, is exceedingly romantic, and affords the moſt delightful retirements.

Cultivation is carried to a high degree of perfection; and Penſylvania produces not only great plenty, but alſo great variety of grain; it yields likewiſe flax-ſeed, hemp, cattle of different kinds, and various other articles *.

It is divided into eight counties, and contains many large and populous towns: Carliſle, Lancaſter, and German-town, conſiſt each of near five hundred houſes; there are ſeveral others which have from one to two hundred.

The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be between four and five hundred thouſand, a fifth of which are quakers; there are very few Negroes or ſlaves.

The trade of Penſylvania is ſurpriſingly extenſive, carried on to Great Britain, the Weſt Indies, every part of North America, the Madeiras, Liſbon, Cadiz, Holland, Africa, the Spaniſh main, and ſeveral other places; excluſive of what is illicitly carried on to Cape François, and Monte-Chriſto. Their exports are proviſions of all kinds, lumber, hemp, flax, flax-ſeed, iron, furrs, and deer-ſkins. Their imports, Engliſh ma-

* In the ſouthern colonies cultivation is in a very low ſtate. The common proceſs of it is, firſt to cut off the trees two or three feet above ground, in order to let in the ſun and air, leaving the ſtumps to decay and rot, which they do in a few years. After this they dig and plant, and continue to work the ſame fields, year after year, without ever manuring it, till it is quite ſpent. They then enter upon a freſh piece of ground, allowing this a reſpite of about twenty years to recover itſelf; during which time it becomes beautifully covered with Virginian pines: the ſeeds of that tree, which are exceedingly ſmall, and, when the cones open, are wafted through the air in great abundance, ſowing themſelves in every vacant ſpot of neglected ground.

nufactures,

nufactures, with the ſuperfluities and luxuries of life. By their flag of truce-trade, they alſo get ſugar, which they refine and ſend to Europe. 1760.

Their manufactures are very conſiderable. The Germantown thread-ſtockings are in high eſtimation; and the year before laſt, I have been credibly informed, there were manufactured in that town alone, above 60,000 dozen pair. Their common retail price is a dollar per pair.

The Iriſh ſettlers make very good linens: ſome woollens have alſo been fabricated, but not I believe to any amount. There are ſeveral other manufactures, viz. of beaver hats, which are ſuperior in goodneſs to any in Europe, of cordage, linſeed-oil, ſtarch, myrtle-wax and ſpermaceti candles, ſoap, earthen ware, and other commodities.

The government of this province is a proprietary one. The legiſlature is lodged in the hands of a governor, appointed (with the king's approbation) by the proprietor; and a houſe of repreſentatives, elected by the people, conſiſting of thirty-ſeven members. Theſe are of various religious perſuaſions; for by the charter of privileges, which Mr. Penn granted to the ſettlers in Penſylvania, no perſon who believed in God could be moleſted in his calling or profeſſion; and any one who believed in Jeſus Chriſt might enjoy the firſt poſt under the government. The crown has reſerved to itſelf a power of repealing any law, which may interfere with the prerogative, or be contrary to the laws of Great Britain.

The judicature conſiſts of different courts. The juſtices of the peace, who, together with the other judges, are of the governor's appointment, hold quarterly ſeſſions conformable to the laws of England; and, when theſe are finiſhed, continue to ſit in quality of judges of common pleas, by a ſpecial commiſſion. The ſupreme court conſiſts of a chief juſtice, and

two

1760. two assistant judges; they have the united authority of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Court of Exchequer. They not only receive appeals, but all causes once commenced in the inferior courts, after the first writ, may be moved thither by a habeas corpus, certiorari, writ of error, &c. The judges of the supreme court have also a standing and distinct commission, to hold, as shall seem needful, courts of oyer and terminer, and general goal-deliveries throughout the province; but this power they seldom, I believe, exercise. The supreme courts are held twice a year at Philadelphia. There is no Court of Chancery; but the want of it is supplied, in some measure, by the other courts. There is a particular officer called the register-general, appointed by the governor, whose authority extends over the whole province, where he has several deputies. He grants letters of administration, and probates of wills. In cases of dispute, or caveat entered, he may call in, as assistants, two justices of the peace. The governor can pardon in all cases, except of treason or murder, and then can reprieve till he knows the king's pleasure.

There is here, as in most of the other colonies, a Court of Vice-admiralty, held by commission from the Admiralty in England, for the trial of captures and of piracies, and other misdemeanors committed upon the high seas; but there lies an appeal from it, I believe, to the Court of Delegates in England.

As to religion, there is none properly established; but Protestants of all denominations, Papists, Jews, and all other sects whatsoever, are universally tolerated. There are twelve clergymen of the church of England, who are sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and are allowed annually 50 l. each, besides what they get from subscriptions and surplice fees. Some few of these are itinerant missionaries, and have no fixed residence, but travel from place to place, as occasion

caſion requires, upon the frontiers. They are under the juriſ- 1760.
diction of the biſhop of London.

Arts and ſciences are yet in their infancy. There are ſome few perſons who have diſcovered a taſte for muſic and painting; and philoſophy ſeems not only to have made a conſiderable progreſs already, but to be daily gaining ground. The library ſociety is an excellent inſtitution for propagating a taſte for literature; and the college well calculated to form and cultivate it. This laſt inſtitution is erected upon an admirable plan, and is by far the beſt ſchool for learning throughout America. It has been chiefly raiſed by contributions; and its preſent fund is about 10,000 l. Penſylvania money. An account of it may be ſeen in Dr. Smith's (the preſident's) Diſcourſes. The quakers alſo have an academy for inſtructing their youth in claſſical learning, and practical mathematics: there are three teachers, and about ſeventy boys in it. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral ſchools in the province for the Dutch and other foreign children; and a conſiderable one is going to be erected at German-town.

The Penſylvanians, as to character, are a frugal and induſtrious people: not remarkably courteous and hoſpitable to ſtrangers, unleſs particularly recommended to them; but rather, like the denizens of moſt commercial cities, the reverſe. They are great republicans, and have fallen into the ſame errors in their ideas of independency, as moſt of the other colonies have. They are by far the moſt enterprizing people upon the continent. As they conſiſt of ſeveral nations, and talk ſeveral languages, they are aliens in ſome reſpect to Great Britain: nor can it be expected that they ſhould have the ſame filial attachment to her which her own immediate offſpring have. However, they are quiet, and concern themſelves but little, except about getting money. The women

1760. are exceedingly handſome and polite; they are naturally ſprightly and fond of pleaſure; and, upon the whole, are much more agreeable and accompliſhed than the men. Since their intercourſe with the Engliſh officers, they are greatly improved; and, without flattery, many of them would not make bad figures even in the firſt aſſemblies in Europe. Their amuſements are chiefly dancing, in the winter; and, in the ſummer, forming parties of pleaſure upon the Schuilkill, and in the country. There is a ſociety of ſixteen ladies, and as many gentlemen, called the fiſhing company, which meet once a fortnight upon the Schuilkill. They have a very pleaſant room erected in a romantic ſituation upon the banks of that river, where they generally dine and drink tea. There are ſeveral pretty walks about it, and ſome wild and rugged rocks, which, together with the water and fine groves that adorn the banks, form a moſt beautiful and picturesque ſcene. There are boats and fiſhing tackle of all ſorts, and the company divert themſelves with walking, fiſhing, going upon the water, dancing, ſinging, converſing, or juſt as they pleaſe. The ladies wear an uniform, and appear with great eaſe and advantage from the neatneſs and ſimplicity of it. The firſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed people of the colony are of this ſociety; and it is very advantageous to a ſtranger to be introduced to it, as he hereby gets acquainted with the beſt and moſt reſpectable company in Philadelphia. In the winter, when there is ſnow upon the ground, it is uſual to make what they call ſleighing parties, or to go upon it in ſledges; but as this is a practice well known in Europe, it is needleſs to deſcribe it.

The preſent ſtate of Penſylvania is undoubtedly very flouriſhing. The country is well cultiuated, and there are not leſs than 9000 waggons employed in it, in different ſervices. Till this war they were exempt from taxes; and it was not without

out difficulty that the quakers were prevailed upon to grant any ſupplies for the defence of the frontiers, though expoſed to the moſt horrid cruelties: it was not from principle, ſay their enemies, that they refuſed it, but from intereſt; for as they were the firſt ſettlers, they chiefly occupy the interior and lower parts of the province, and are not expoſed to incurſions. At length, however, compelled by clamour and public diſcontent, they were obliged to paſs a ſupply bill for 100,000 l. to raiſe five and twenty hundred men, and theſe they have kept up ever ſince; they afterwards paſſed a militia bill, but it was ſuch an one as anſwered no good purpoſe. The quakers have much the greateſt influence in the aſſembly, and are ſupported there by the Dutch and Germans, who are as averſe to taxes as themſelves. Their power, however, at preſent ſeems rather on the decline, which is the reaſon, as the oppoſite party pretend, that they ſtir up on all occaſions as much confuſion as poſſible, from that trite maxim in politics, divide et impera. They have quarrelled with the proprietors upon ſeveral occaſions, whether altogether juſtly or not, I will not pretend to ſay; it is certain, however, that the determinations at home have been ſometimes in their favour. The late ſubjects of their diſputes have been chiefly theſe: 1760.

Firſt, Whether the proprietary lands ought to be taxed? This has been determined at home in the affirmative.

Secondly, Whether the proprietor ought to have any choice or approbation of the aſſeſſors?

Thirdly, Whether he ought to give his governor inſtructions? And,

Laſtly, Whether the judges of his appointment ought to be during pleaſure, or quamdiu ſe bene geſſerint? Theſe three laſt are ſtill undecided.

1760. Upon the whole, though this province is exceedingly flouriſhing, yet there are certainly great abuſes in it; and ſuch as, if not ſpeedily rectified, will be productive of bad conſequences.

The difference of exchange between bills and the currency of Penſylvania, is about 75 per cent.

An occurrence happened to me at Philadelphia, which though in itſelf of a trifling nature, I cannot but take notice of, as a ſingular inſtance of the ſtrong poſſeſſion which an idea will ſometimes take of the mind; ſo as totally to derange it. A lady from Rhode-Iſland, who lodged in the ſame houſe with myſelf, had an unfortunate brother in the infirmary, a lunatic. He was ſuppoſed to be nearly well, and was permitted occaſionally to ſee company. A few days before I was to leave Philadelphia, this lady invited me to accompany her in one of her viſits to him, adding. that on her inadvertently mentioning to him ſome circumſtances relating to me, he had expreſſed a moſt earneſt deſire to ſee me. I ſtrongly objected to the propoſal, urging the impropriety of introducing a ſtranger, or, indeed, company of any ſort, to a perſon in that unhappy ſituation; as it might poſſibly agitate his mind, and retard his recovery. I adviſed her therefore not to take any further notice of it; hoping he might forget, or not mention it any more. The next day ſhe renewed her application, adding, that her brother was exceedingly diſappointed; and intreated me to attend her in ſo preſſing a manner, that I could not with civility refuſe it. On entering the cell, a beam of ſatisfaction ſeemed to dart from his eye, not eaſy to be expreſſed or conceived. I took him by the hand; and, ſeating myſelf oppoſite the bed to which he was chained, immediately took the lead in converſation, talking of indifferent matters, ſuch as I thought, could not poſſibly

bly tend to intereſt or diſturb his mind. I had not proceeded far when he ſuddenly interrupted me; and propoſed a queſtion, which at once convinced me that he was in a very unfit ſtate to ſee company. I immediately therefore roſe up; and making an excuſe that my engagements that day would not admit of my entering into ſo curious a ſubject, deſired him to reſerve it for ſome future converſation. He ſeemed greatly diſconcerted; but being near the door which ſtood open, I took my leave and retired. The next morning I left Philadelphia; nor did I think any more of this occurrence till I arrived at Rhode-Iſland; where I was informed, that the chief, if not ſole, inſtances of inſanity ſhewn by this unhappy young man, were ſome attempts which he had made to kill a clergyman of the church of England. That he had been educated to be a teacher amongſt the congregationaliſts, but had taken it into his head, that he could never gain heaven, or be happy, but by committing ſo heroic and meritorious an action. The very evening of his confinement he was prevented from fulfilling his purpoſe, in the inſtant that he was raiſing up his hand to plunge a knife into the back of a clergyman, who was reading the funeral ſervice, in the preſence of a large congregation. What his intentions were in regard to myſelf, I cannot pretend to ſay; he offered me no violence: but thoſe at Rhode-Iſland of his acquaintance, to whom I related this tranſaction, were fully perſuaded that he was far from being cured of his diſtemper *. 1760.

* Since my return to Europe, I have been informed of an inſtance ſimilar to this, which happened at Florence. A gentleman had taken it into his head that a very large diamond lay buried under a mountain which ſtood upon his eſtate, and was near ruining himſelf and his family by digging for it. His friends, by ſome contrivance or other, got him away to Florence, and placed him under the care of the late celebrated Dr. Cocchi. He there appeared per-

I left

1760. I left Philadelphia the 6th of July, and travelled in the ſtage as far as Sheminey-ferry, about ſeventeen miles; where I was overtaken by a gentleman and ſome ladies of my acquaintance, who were going a few miles farther upon a party of pleaſure. They were ſo obliging as to make room for me in one of their chaiſes, and we proceeded and dined together at Briſtol, a ſmall town upon the Delaware, oppoſite Burlington: in the afternoon we went ten miles higher up the river, and ferried over to Trenton, ſituated in the Jerſeys. This is built on the eaſt ſide of the Delaware, and contains about a hundred houſes. It has nothing remarkable; there is a church, a quakers and preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and barracks for three hundred men. From hence we went to Sir John Sinclair's, at the Falls of Delaware, about a mile above Trenton, a pleaſant rural retirement; where we ſpent a moſt agreeable evening. In the morn-

fectly compoſed, talked very rationally, and, having been well educated, afforded great entertainment to the doctor and his friends, who converſed with him. One day as they were ſitting together, he mentiond to the doctor, that it was very hard he ſhould be deprived of his liberty, when he was perfectly well; and that it was only a ſcheme of his relations to keep him in confinement, in order that they might enjoy his eſtate. The doctor, who had perceived no marks of inſanity, began to be ſtaggered; and promiſed, in caſe he ſhould ſee no reaſon to alter his ſentiments, to ſign a certificate of his being well on ſuch a day, in order to its being ſent to England, that he might have his releaſe. The day arrived, and the doctor was preparing to perform his promiſe; but, whether by deſign on perceiving ſomething particular in the looks of his patient, or by accident, I could not learnt, he ſaid to the gentleman; "Now, Sir, I beg from this time that you will think no more of this "fooliſh affair of the mountain and diamond." "Not think of the diamond, ſaid the madman; "it is for this reaſon that I want my liberty; I know ex-"actly the ſpot where it lies; and I will have it in my poſſeſſion, before I am "a year older."

This ſtory was related to me in Tuſcany, and I had no reaſon to queſtion the truth of it.

ing,

ing, the company returned to Philadelphia; and, having hired a chaiſe, I proceeded to Prince-town, twelve miles diſtant. 1760.

At this place, there is a handſome ſchool and college for the education of Diſſenters; erected upon the plan of thoſe in Scotland. There are about twenty boys in the grammar-ſchool, and ſixty in the college: at preſent there are only two profeſſors, beſides the provoſt; but they intend, as their fund increaſes, which is yet very ſmall, and does not exceed 2000 l. currency, to add to this number. The building is extremely convenient, airy, and ſpacious; and has a chapel and other proper offices. Two ſtudents are in each ſet of apartments, which conſiſts of a large bed-room, with a fire-place, and two ſtudies. There is a ſmall collection of books, a few inſtruments, and ſome natural curioſities. The expence to a ſtudent for room-rent, commons, and tutorage, amounts to about 25 l. currency per year. The provoſt has a ſalary of 200 l. currency, and the profeſſors 50 l. each. The name of the college is Naſſau-Hall.—From hence, in the afternoon, I proceeded to Brunſwick, eighteen miles farther, a ſmall city of about a hundred houſes, ſituated upon Raritan river; where there are alſo very neat barracks for 300 men, a church, and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe. It is celebrated for the number of its beauties; and, indeed, at this place and Philadelphia, were the handſomeſt women that I ſaw in America. At a ſmall diſtance from the town is a copper-mine belonging to a Mr. French, (I was told) a pretty good one. The next day I rode up the river, about nine miles to the Raritan hills, to ſee a ſmall caſcade, which falls about fifteen or twenty feet, very romanticly, from between two rocks. The country I paſſed through is exceedingly rich and beautiful; and the banks of the river are covered with gentlemen's houſes. At one of theſe I had an opportu-

nity

1760. nity of seeing some good portraits of Vandyke, and several other small Dutch paintings.

On Monday the 7th, I proceeded to Perth-Amboy, twelve miles, the capital of the East-Jerseys, which is pleasantly situated upon a neck of land, included between the Raritan and Amboy rivers and a large open bay. This is generally the place of the governor's residence; and alternately, here and at Burlington, the capital of the West Jerseys, are held the assemblies, and other public meetings; it contains about a hundred houses, and has very fine bartacks for 300 men. In the afternoon I travelled sixteen miles farther to Elizabeth-town, leaving Woodbridge, a small village where there is a printing-office, a little on my right hand. Elizabeth-town, is built upon a small creek or river that falls into Newark-bay, and contains between two and three hundred houses. It has a court-house, a church, and a meeting-house; and barracks also like those abovementioned.

The next morning I rode out, in order to visit Pasaic Falls, distant about twenty-three miles, and had a very agreeable tour. After riding about six miles, I came to a town called Newark, built in an irregular scattered manner, after the fashion of some of our villages in England, near two miles in length. It has a church erected in the Gothic taste with a spire, the first I had seen in America; and some other inconsiderable public buildings. Immediately on my leaving this place, I came upon the banks of Second, or Pasaic river, along which I travelled about eighteen miles to the Falls, through a rich country, covered with fine fields and gentlemen's seats.

The Falls are very extraordinary, different from any thing I had hitherto met with in America. The river is about forty yards broad, and runs with a very swift current, till coming to a deep chasm or cleft which crosses the channel, it falls above seventy

seventy feet perpendicular in one intire sheet. One end of the cleft is closed up, and the water rushes out at the other with incredible rapidity, in an acute angle to its former direction; and is received into a large bason. From hence it takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads again into a very considerable channel. The cleft is from four to twelve feet broad. The spray formed two beautiful (viz. the primary and secondary) rainbows, and helped to make as fine a scene as imagination could conceive. This extraordinary phenomenon is supposed to have been produced by an earthquake. The fate of two Indians is delivered down by tradition, who, venturing too near the Falls in a canoe, were carried down the precipice, and dashed to pieces. About thirty yards above the great Fall, is another, a most beautiful one, gliding over some ledges of rocks each two or three feet perpendicular, which heightens the scene very much. 1762.

From hence I returned, and in my way crossed over the river to colonel John Schuyler's copper mines, where there is a very rich vein of ore, and a fire-engine erected upon common principles.

After this I went down two miles farther to the park and gardens of this gentleman's brother, colonel Peter Schuyler. In the gardens is a very large collection of citrons, oranges, limes, lemons, balsams of Peru, aloes, pomegranates, and other tropical plants; and in the park I saw several American and English deer, and three or four elks or moose-deer. I arrived at Elizabeth town in the evening, not a little entertained with my expedition, but exceedingly fatigued with the violent heat of the weather, and the many mosquitoes that had infested me.

Before I take leave of the Jerseys, it is necessary I should give some account of this province. New Jersey is situated between the 39th and 42d degrees of north latitude, and about

1760. ſeventy-five degrees weſt longitude: it is bounded on the eaſt by the Atlantic, on the weſt by Penſylvania, or to ſpeak more properly the Delaware; on the ſouth by Delaware-bay; and on the north by Hudſon's river and the province of New York. The climate is nearly the ſame as that of Penſylvania: and the ſoil, which is a kind of red ſlate, is ſo exceedingly rich, that in a ſhort time after it has been turned up and expoſed to the air and moiſture, it is converted into a ſpecies of marle *.

New Jerſey has very great natural advantages of hills, valleys, rivers, and large bays. The Delaware is on one ſide, and Hudſon's river on the other; beſides which it has the Raritan, Paſaic, and Amboy rivers; and Newark, and New York bays. It produces vaſt quantities of grain, beſides hemp, flax, hay, Indian corn, and other articles. It is divided into eleven counties, and has ſeveral ſmall towns, though not one of conſideration. The number of its inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be 70,000: of which, all males, between ſixteen and ſixty, Negroes excepted, are obliged to ſerve in the militia. There is no foreign trade carried on from this province; for the inhabitants ſell their produce to the merchants of Philadelphia and New York, and take in return European goods and other neceſſaries of life. They have ſome trifling manufactures of their own, but nothing that deſerves mentioning.

The government conſiſts of a governor, twelve counſellors, and a houſe of repreſentatives of about twenty-ſix members,

* Since my return from America, I have met with a gentleman (Edward Wortley Montagu, eſq.) who had viſited the Holy Land. He deſcribed the ſoil of that country to be ſimilar in almoſt every circumſtance to this of the Jerſeys. He ſaid, it appeared to be of a red ſlaty ſubſtance, ſterile, and incapable of producing any thing worth the cultivation; but that being broken up and expoſed to the air, it became exceedingly mellow, and was fertile in the higheſt degree.

the two former nominated by the king, the latter elected by the people. Each branch has a negative; they meet at Amboy and at Burlington alternately. The governor's salary, with perquisites, is about 800, or 1000 l. sterling a year; he is not allowed a house to reside in, but is obliged to hire one at his own expence. There are several courts of judicature here, much like those of the other provinces. The justices hold quarterly sessions for petty larcenies, and other trifling causes: and the supreme judge, with two assistant justices, holds, once a year, a general assize, throughout the province, of oyer and terminer, and common-pleas. He holds also annually four supreme courts, alternately at Amboy and Burlington, of king's-bench, common-pleas, and exchequer. The offices of chancellor and vice-admiral, are executed by the governor, and the dernier resort is to his majesty in council. 1760.

There is properly no established religion in this province, and the inhabitants are of various persuasions: the society sends six missionaries, who are generally well received; and the church gains ground daily. Their salaries are about the same as in Pensylvania.

Arts and sciences are here, as in the other parts of America, just dawning. The college will in time, without doubt, be of considerable advantage, but being yet in its infancy, it has not had an opportunity of operating, or effecting any visible improvement.

The New Jersey men, as to character, are like most country gentlemen; good-natured, hospitable, and of a more liberal turn than their neighbours the Pensylvanians. They live altogether upon their estates, and are literally gentlemen farmers. The country in its present state can scarcely be called flourishing; for although it is extremely well cultivated, thickly seated, and the garden of North America, yet, having no foreign trade, it

1760. is kept under; and deprived of thoſe riches and advantages, which it would otherwiſe ſoon acquire. There have been ſome attempts to remedy this defect, but whether from the difficulty of diverting a thing out of a channel in which it has long flowed; or from want of propriety or perſeverance, in the meaſures, I am unable to ſay; but the truth is, they have not ſucceeded. Upon the whole, however, this province may be called a rich one: during the preſent war it has raiſed conſiderable ſupplies, having ſeldom had leſs than 1000 men in pay, with a leader (colonel Schuyler) at their head, who has done honour to his country by his patriotic and public ſpirit. The paper currency of this colony is at about 70 per cent. diſcount, but in very good repute; and preferred by the Penſylvanians and New-Yorkers, even to that of their own provinces.

On Wedneſday the 9th of July, I croſſed over to Staten Iſland, in the province of New York; and travelled upon it about nine miles to the point which is oppoſite New York city.

In my way I had an opportunity of ſeeing the method of making wampum. This, I am perſuaded the reader knows is the current money amongſt the Indians. It is made of the clam-ſhell; a ſhell, conſiſting within of two colours, purple and white; and in form not unlike a thick oyſter-ſhell. The proceſs of manufacturing it is very ſimple. It is firſt clipped to a proper ſize, which is that of a ſmall oblong parallelopiped, then drilled, and afterward ground to a round ſmooth ſurface, and poliſhed. The purple wampum is much more valuable than the white; a very ſmall part of the ſhell being of that colour.

At the point I embarked for New York; and, after a pleaſant paſſage over the bay, which is three leagues wide, and va-

rious

rious delightful proſpects of rivers, iſlands, fields, hills, woods, the Narrows, New-York city, veſſels ſailing to and fro, and innumerable porpoiſes playing upon the ſurface of the water, in an evening ſo ſerene that the hemiſphere was not ruffled by a ſingle cloud, arrived there about the ſetting of the ſun. 1760.

This city is ſituated upon the point of a ſmall iſland, lying open to the bay on one ſide, and on the others included between the North and Eaſt rivers, and commands a fine proſpect of water, the Jerſeys, Long Iſland, Staten Iſland, and ſeveral others, which lie ſcattered in the bay. It contains between 2 and 3000 houſes, and 16 or 17,000 inhabitants, is tolerably well built, and has ſeveral good houſes. The ſtreets are paved, and very clean, but in general they are narrow; there are two or three, indeed, which are ſpacious and airy, particularly the Broad Way. The houſes in this ſtreet have moſt of them a row of trees before them; which form an agreeable ſhade, and produce a pretty effect. The whole length of the town is ſomething more than a mile; the breadth of it about half an one. The ſituation is, I believe, eſteemed healthy; but it is ſubject to one great inconvenience, which is the want of freſh water; ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to have it brought from ſprings at ſome diſtance out of town. There are ſeveral public buildings, though but few that deſerve attention. The college, when finiſhed, will be exceedingly handſome: it is to be built on three ſides of a quadrangle, fronting Hudſon's or North river, and will be the moſt beautifully ſituated of any college, I believe, in the world. At preſent only one wing is finiſhed, which is of ſtone, and conſiſts of twenty-four ſets of apartments; each having a large ſitting room, with a ſtudy, and bed chamber. They are obliged to make uſe of ſome of theſe apartments for a maſter's lodge,

1760. lodge, library, chapel, hall, &c. but as ſoon as the whole ſhall be completed, there will be proper apartments for each of theſe offices. The name of it is King's College.

There are two churches in New York, the old, or Trinity Church, and the new one, or St. George's Chapel; both of them large buildings, the former in the Gothic taſte, with a ſpire, the other upon the model of ſome of the new churches in London. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other places of religious worſhip; namely, two Low Dutch Calviniſt churches, one High Dutch ditto, one French ditto, one German Lutheran church, one preſbyterian meeting-houſe, one quakers ditto, one anabaptiſts do, one Moravian ditto, and a Jews ſynagogue. There is alſo a very handſome charity-ſchool for ſixty poor boys and girls, a good work-houſe, barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers, and one of the fineſt priſons I have ever ſeen. The court or ſtadt-houſe makes no great figure, but it is to be repaired and beautified. There is a quadrangular fort, capable of mounting ſixty cannon, though at preſent there are, I believe, only thirty-two. Within this is the governor's palace, and underneath it a battery capable of mounting ninety-four guns, and barracks for a company or two of ſoldiers. Upon one of the iſlands in the bay is an hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen; and, upon another, a peſt-houſe. Theſe are the moſt noted public buildings in and about the city.

The province of New York is ſituated between the 40th and 45th degrees of north latitude, and about 75 degrees weſt longitude. It lies in a fine climate, and enjoys a very wholeſome air. The ſoil of moſt parts of it is extremely good, particularly of Long Iſland: and it has the advantages of a fine harbour, and fine rivers. The bay has a communication with Newark bay, the Sound, Amboy river, and ſeveral others: it receives alſo Hudſon's or North river, one of the largeſt in North

North America, it being navigable for ſloops as far as Albany, above 150 miles: from whence, by the Mohock, and other rivers, running through the country of the Six Nations, there is a communication, (excepting a few ſhort carrying places,) with lake Ontario; and another with the river St. Laurence, through the lakes George, Champlain, and the river Sorel; ſo that this river ſeems to merit the greateſt attention. Theſe waters afford various kinds of fiſh, black fiſh, ſea baſs, ſheeps-heads, rock-fiſh, lobſters, and ſeveral others, all excellent in their kind. The province in its cultivated ſtate affords grain of all ſorts, cattle, hogs, and great variety of Engliſh fruits, particularly the New-town pippin. It is divided into ten counties, and has ſome few towns, but none of any ſize, except Albany and Schenectady, the former of which is a very conſiderable place. The number of inhabitants amounts to near 100,000; 15 or 20,000 of which are ſuppoſed to be capable of bearing arms, and of ſerving in the militia; but I believe this number is exaggerated, as a conſiderable part of the 100,000 are Negroes, which are imported more frequently into this province than into Penſylvania. The people carry on an extenſive trade, and there are ſaid to be cleared out annually from New York, near ton of ſhipping. They export chiefly grain, flour, pork, ſkins, furrs, pig-iron, lumber, and ſtaves. Their manufactures, indeed, are not extenſive, nor by any means to be compared with thoſe of Penſylvania; they make a ſmall quantity of cloth, ſome linen, hats, ſhoes, and other articles for wearing apparel. They make glaſs alſo, and wampum; refine ſugars, which they import from the Weſt Indies; and diſtil conſiderable quantities of rum. They alſo, as well as the Penſylvanians, till both were reſtrained by act of parliament, had erected ſeveral ſlitting mills, to make nails, &c. But this is now prohibited, and they are exceedingly diſſatisfied at 1760.

1760. at it. They have ſeveral other branches of manufactures, but, in general, ſo inconſiderable, that I ſhall not take notice of them: one thing it may be neceſſary to mention, I mean the article of ſhip-building; about which, in different parts of the province, they employ many hands.

The government of this colony is lodged in the hands of a governor appointed by the crown; a council conſiſting of twelve members, named by the ſame authority; and a houſe of twenty-ſeven repreſentatives, elected by the people: four for the city and county of New-York; two for the city and county of Albany; two for each of the other eight counties; one for the borough of Weſt-Cheſter; one for the townſhip of Schenectady; and one for each of the three manors of Renſſaerwyck, Livingſton, and Courtland. The legiſlative power is intirely lodged in their hands, each branch having a negative; except that, as in the other colonies, all laws muſt have the king's approbation, and not interfere with, or be repugnant to, the laws of Great Britain.

The courts of judicature are ſimilar, I believe, in every reſpect to thoſe in the Jerſeys.

The eſtabliſhed religion is that of the church of England, there being ſix churches in this province with ſtipends (to the value of about 50l. currency) annexed to each by law. The clergy are twelve in number, who, excluſive of what they acquire by the eſtabliſhment above-mentioned, or by contributions, receive, as miſſionaries from the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel, 50l. ſterling each. Beſides the religion of the church of England, there is a variety of others: diſſenters of all denominations, particularly preſbyterians, abound in great numbers, and there are ſome few Roman Catholics.

Arts

Arts and ſciences have made no greater progreſs here than in the other colonies; but as a ſubſcription library has been lately opened, and every one ſeems zealous to promote learning, it may be hoped that they will hereafter advance faſter than they have done hitherto. The college is eſtabliſhed upon the ſame plan as that in the Jerſeys, except that this at New York profeſſes the principles of the church of England. At preſent the ſtate of it is far from being flouriſhing, or ſo good as might be wiſhed. Its fund does not exceed 10,000 l. currency, and there is a great ſcarcity of profeſſors. A commencement was held, nevertheleſs, this ſummer, and ſeven gentlemen took degrees. There are in it at this time about twenty-five ſtudents. The preſident, Dr. Johnſon, is a very worthy and learned man, but rather too far advanced in life to have the direction of ſo young an inſtitution. The late Dr. Briſtow left to this college a fine library, of which they are in daily expectation. 1760.

The inhabitants of New York, in their character, very much reſemble the Penſylvanians: more than half of them are Dutch, and almoſt all traders: they are, therefore, habitually frugal, induſtrious, and parſimonious. Being however of different nations, different languages, and different religions, it is almoſt impoſſible to give them any preciſe or determinate character. The women are handſome and agreeable; though rather more reſerved than the Philadelphian ladies. Their amuſements are much the ſame as in Penſylvania; viz. balls, and ſleighing expeditions in the winter; and, in the ſummer, going in parties upon the water, and fiſhing; or making excurſions into the country. There are ſeveral houſes pleaſantly ſituated upon Eaſt river, near New York, where it is common to have turtle-feaſts: theſe happen once or twice in a week. Thirty or forty gentlemen and ladies meet and dine

1760. together, drink tea in the afternoon, fiſh and amuſe themſelves till evening, and then return home in Italian chaiſes, (the faſhionable carriage in this and moſt parts of America, Virginia excepted, where they make uſe only of coaches, and theſe commonly drawn by ſix horſes), a gentleman and lady in each chaiſe. In the way there is a bridge, about three miles diſtant from New York, which you always paſs over as you return, called the Kiſſing-Bridge, where it is a part of the etiquette to ſalute the lady who has put herſelf under your protection.

The preſent ſtate of this province is flouriſhing: it has an extenſive trade to many parts of the world, particularly to the Weſt Indies; and has acquired great riches by the commerce which it has carried on, under flags of truce, to Cape-François, and Monte-Chriſto. The troops, by having made it the place of their general rendezvous, have alſo enriched it very much. However, it is burthened with taxes, and the preſent public debt amounts to more than 300,000 l. currency. The taxes are laid upon eſtates real and perſonal; and there are duties upon Negroes, and other importations. The provincial troops are about 2600 men. The difference of exchange between currency and bills, is from 70 to 80 per cent.

Before I left New York, I took a ride upon Long Iſland, the richeſt ſpot, in the opinion of the New-Yorkers, of all America; and where they generally have their villas, or country houſes. It is undeniably beautiful, and ſome parts of it are remarkably fertile, but not equal, I think, to the Jerſeys. The length of it is ſomething more than 100 miles, and the breadth 25. About 15 or 16 miles from the weſt end of it, there opens a large plain between 20 and 30 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad. There is not a tree growing upon it, and it is

af-

asserted that there never were any. Strangers are always carried to see this place, as a great curiosity, and the only one of the kind in North America. 1760.

Tuesday the 5th of August, being indisposed, and unable to travel any farther by land, I embarked on board a brigantine for Rhode Island. We made sail up the Sound with a fair wind, and after about two hours, passed through Hell-gate. It is impossible to go through this place without recalling to mind the description of Scylla and Charybdis. The breadth of the Sound is here about half a mile; but the channel is very narrow, not exceeding eighty yards: the water runs with great rapidity, and in different currents, only one of which will carry a vessel through with safety; for, on one side, there is a shoal of rocks just standing above the water; and, on the other, a dreadful vortex produced by a rock lying about nine feet under the surface. So that if you get into any but the right current, you are either dashed upon the shoal, or else sucked into the eddy, whirled round with incredible rapidity, and at length swallowed up in the vortex. There are exceeding good pilots to navigate vessels through this place, notwithstanding which, they are frequently lost. The proper time of passing it is at high water. We had pleasant weather during the passage, which is about seventy leagues, with beautiful views of Long Island and Connecticut; and arrived in the harbour at Newport the 7th of August.

This town is situated upon a small island, about twelve miles in length, and five or six in breadth, called Rhode Island, from whence the province takes its name. It is the capital city, and contains about 800, or 1000 houses, chiefly built of wood; and 6 or 7000 inhabitants. There are few buildings in it worth notice. The court-house is indeed handsome, and of brick; and there is a public library, built in the form of a

1760. Grenian temple, by no means inelegant. It is of the Doric order, and has a portico in front with four pillars, ſupporting a pediment; but the whole is ſpoilt by two ſmall wings, which are annexed to it. The foundation of a very pretty building is laid for the uſe of the free-maſons, to ſerve alſo occaſionally for an aſſembly-room; and there is to be erected a market-houſe, upon a very elegant deſign. The places of public worſhip, except the Jews ſynagogue, are all of wood; and not one of them is worth looking at. They conſiſt chiefly of a church, two preſbyterian meeting-houſes, one quakers ditto, three anabaptiſts ditto, one Moravian ditto, and the ſynagogue above-mentioned. This building was deſigned, as indeed were ſeveral of the others, by a Mr. Harriſon, an ingenious Engliſh gentleman who lives here. It will be extremely elegant within when completed: but the outſide is totally ſpoilt by a ſchool, which the Jews inſiſted on having annexed to it for the education of their children. Upon a ſmall iſland, before the town, is part of a fine fortification, deſigned to conſiſt of a pentagon-fort, and an upper and lower battery. Only two of the curtains, and a ravelin, are yet finiſhed; and it is doubted whether the whole ever will be. There are now mounted upon it about 26 cannon; but the works, when complete, will require above 150. At the entrance of the harbour there is likewiſe an exceeding good light-houſe. Theſe are the chief public buildings.

About three miles from town is an indifferent wooden houſe, built by dean Berkley, when he was in theſe parts: the ſituation is low, but commands a fine view of the ocean, and of ſome wild rugged rocks that are on the left hand of it. They relate here ſeveral ſtrange ſtories of the dean's wild and chimerical notions; which, as they are characteriſtic of that extraordinary man, deſerve to be taken notice of: one in particular

ticular I muſt beg the reader's indulgence to allow me to repeat to him. The dean had formed the plan of building a town upon the rocks which I have juſt now taken notice of, and of cutting a road through a ſandy beach which lies a little below it, in order that ſhips might come up and be ſheltered in bad weather. He was ſo full of this project, as one day to ſay to one Smibert, a deſigner, whom he had brought over with him from Europe, on the latter's aſking ſome ludicrous queſtion concerning the future importance of the place, "Truly, you "have very little foreſight, for in fifty years time every foot "of land in this place will be as valuable as the land in Cheap-"ſide." The dean's houſe, notwithſtanding his prediction is at preſent nothing better than a farm-houſe, and his library is converted into the dairy: when he left America, he gave it to the college at New-haven in Connecticut, who have let it to a farmer on a long leaſe: his books he divided between this college and that in Maſſachuſets. The dean is ſaid to have written in this place The Minute Philoſopher. 1760.

The province of Rhode Iſland is ſituated between the 41ſt and 42d degrees of north latitude; and about 72 or 73 degrees weſt longitude; in the moſt healthy climate of North-America. The winters are ſevere, though not equally ſo with thoſe of the other provinces; but the ſummers are delightful, eſpecially in the iſland; the violent and exceſſive heats which America is in general ſubject to, being allayed by the cool and temperate breezes that come from the ſea. The ſoil is upon the whole tolerably good, though rather too ſtony; its natural produce is maize or Indian corn, with a variety of ſhrubs and trees. It produces in particular the button-tree; the ſpruce-pine, of the young twigs of which is made excellent beer; and the pſeudo-acacia, or locuſt-tree; but none of thoſe fine flowering trees, which are ſuch an ornament to the woods in Carolina and Virginia.

1760. ginia. It enjoys many advantages, has ſeveral large rivers, and one of the fineſt harbours in the world. Fiſh are in the greateſt plenty and perfection, particularly the tataag or black-fiſh, lobſters, and ſea-baſs. In its cultivated ſtate, it produces very little, except ſheep and horned cattle; the whole province being laid out into paſture or grazing-ground. The horſes are bony and ſtrong, and the oxen much the largeſt in America; ſeveral of them weighing from 16 to 1800 weight. The butter and cheeſe are excellent.

The province of Rhode Iſland is divided into counties and townſhips; of the former there are four or five, but they are exceedingly ſmall; of the latter between twenty and thirty; the towns themſelves are inconſiderable villages: however, they ſend members to the aſſembly, in the whole about ſeventy. The number of inhabitants, with Negroes, and Indians, of which in this province there are ſeveral hundreds, amounts to about 35,000. As the province affords but few commodities for exportation; horſes, proviſions, and an inconſiderable quantity of grain, with ſpermaceti candles, being the chief articles; they are obliged to Connecticut, and the neighbouring colonies, for moſt of their traffic; and by their means carry on an extenſive trade. Their mode of commerce is this; they trade to Great Britain, Holland, Africa, the Weſt-Indies, and the neighbouring colonies; from each of which places they import the following articles; from Great Britain, dry goods; from Holland, money; from Africa, ſlaves; from the Weſt-Indies, ſugars, coffee, and molaſſes; and from the neighbouring colonies, lumber and proviſions: and with what they purchaſe in one place they make their returns in another. Thus with the money they get in Holland, they pay their merchants in London; the ſugars they procure in the Weſt-Indies, they carry to Holland; the ſlaves they fetch from Africa they ſend

to

to the Weſt-Indies, together with lumber and proviſions, which they get from the neighbouring colonies: the rum they diſtill they export to Africa; and with the dry goods, which they purchaſe in London, they traffick in the neighbouring colonies. By this kind of circular commerce they ſubſiſt and grow rich. They have beſides theſe ſome other inconſiderable branches of trade, but nothing worth mentioning. They have very few manufactures; they diſtil rum and make ſpermaceti candles; but in the article of dry goods, they are far behind the people of New York and Penſylvania. 1760.

The government of this province is intirely democratical; every officer, except the collector of the cuſtoms, being appointed, I believe, either immediately by the people, or by the general aſſembly. The people chuſe annually a governor, lieutenant-governor, and ten aſſiſtants, which conſtitute an upper-houſe. The repreſentatives, or lower-houſe, are elected every half year. Theſe jointly have the appointment of all other public officers, (except the recorder, treaſurer, and attorney-general, which are appointed likewiſe annually by the people,) both military and civil; are inveſted with the powers of legiſlation, of regulating the militia, and of performing all other acts of government. The governor has no negative, but votes with the aſſiſtants, and in caſe of an equality has a caſting voice. The aſſembly, or two houſes united, are obliged to ſit immediately after each election; at Newport in the ſummer, and in the winter alternately at Providence and South-Kingſton in Marraganſet: they adjourn themſelves, but may be called together, notwithſtanding ſuch adjournment, upon any urgent occaſion by the governor. No aſſiſtant, or repreſentative is allowed any ſalary or pay for his attendance or ſervice.

There are ſeveral courts of judicature. The aſſembly nominates annually ſo many juſtices for each townſhip, as are judged.

1760. ed neceſſary. Theſe have power to join people in matrimony, and to exerciſe other acts of authority uſually granted to this order of magiſtrates. Any two of them may hear cauſes concerning ſmall debts and treſpaſſes; and three may even try criminals for thefts, not exceeding ten pounds currency. Appeals in civil cauſes are allowed to the inferior court of common-pleas; in criminal ones to the ſeſſions of the peace; and in theſe the determinations are final. The ſeſſions are held in each county twice every year by five or more juſtices; they adjudge all matters relative to the preſervation of the peace, and the puniſhment of criminals, except in caſes of death. Appeals are allowed from this court in all cauſes that have originated in it, to the ſuperior one. The inferior courts of common-pleas ſit twice every year in each county, and are held by three or more juſtices. They take cognizance of all civil cauſes whatſoever, triable at common law; and if any one thinks himſelf aggrieved here, he may appeal to the ſuperior one; which is held alſo annually twice in each county, by three judges, and exerciſes all the authority of a court of king's-bench, common-pleas, and exchequer. The dernier reſort is to the king in council, but this only in caſes of 300l. value, new tenor. The people have the power of pardoning criminals, except in caſes of piracy, murder, or high treaſon; and then it is doubted whether they can even reprieve.

There is no eſtabliſhed form of religion here; but church of England men, independents, quakers, anabaptiſts, Moravians, Jews, and all other ſects whatſoever, have liberty to exerciſe their ſeveral profeſſions. The Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel ſends only four miſſionaries.

Arts and ſciences are almoſt unknown, except to ſome few individuals; and there are no public ſeminaries of learning; nor do the Rhode Iſlanders in general ſeem to regret the want

want of them. The inſtitution of a library ſociety, which has lately taken place, may poſſibly in time produce a change in theſe matters. 1769.

The character of the Rhode-Iſlanders is by no means engaging, or amiable: a circumſtance principally owing to their form of government. Their men in power, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are dependent upon the people, and frequently act without that ſtrict regard to probity and honour, which ever ought invariably to influence and direct mankind. The private people are cunning, deceitful, and ſelfiſh: they live almoſt intirely by unfair and illicit trading. Their magiſtrates are partial and corrupt: and it is folly to expect juſtice in their courts of judicature; for he, who has the greateſt influence, is generally found to have the faireſt cauſe *. Were the governor to interpoſe his authority, were he to refuſe to grant flags of truce †, or not to wink at abuſes; he would

* The form of their judical oath, or affirmation (ſays Douglaſs, in his Summary), does not invoke the judgments of the omniſcient God, who ſees in ſecret, but only upon peril of the penalty of perjury.—This does not ſeem (adds the ſame author in a note) to be a ſacred or ſolemn oath, and may be illuſtrated by the ſtory of two profligate thieves; one of them had ſtolen ſomething, and told his friend of it: well, ſays his friend, but did any body ſee you? No: then, ſays his friend, it is yours as much as if you had bought it with your money. Vol. ii. p. 95.

† It was uſual during the late war for ſeveral governors of North America, on receiving a pecuniary conſideration, to grant to the merchants flags of truce; by which they were licenſed to go to the French Weſt Indian iſlands, in order to exchange priſoners. The real ſcope and deſign of the voyage was, to carry on a prohibited trade with the French, and to ſupply them with ſtores, and proviſions. Two or three priſoners were ſufficient to cover the deſign; and in order to have a ſtore in readineſs, they ſeldom carried more. By this abuſe both governors and merchants acquired great riches. Very plauſible arguments indeed might be induced againſt prohibiting, or even reſtraining a commerce of that nature: but as the wiſdom of government did think fit,

1760. at the expiration of the year be excluded from his office, the only thing perhaps which he has to ſubſiſt upon. Were the judges to act with impartiality, and to decide a cauſe to the prejudice or diſadvantage of any great or popular leader, they would probably never be re-elected; indeed, they are incapable in general of determining the merits of a ſuit, for they are exceedingly illiterate, and, where they have nothing to make them partial, are managed almoſt intirely by the lawyers. In ſhort, to give an idea of the wretched ſtate of this colony, it has happened more than once, that a perſon has had ſufficient influence to procure a freſh emiſſion of paper-money, ſolely to defraud his creditors: for having perhaps borrowed a conſiderable ſum of money, when the difference of exchange has been 1200 per cent. he has afterward, under ſanction of the law, repaid only the ſame nominal ſum in new currency, when the difference has amounted perhaps to 2500 per cent.—Such alas! is the ſituation and character of this colony. It is needleſs, after this, to obſerve that it is in a very declining ſtate; for it is impoſſible that it ſhould proſper under ſuch abuſes. Its Weſt Indian trade has diminiſhed; owing indeed, in ſome meaſure, to the other colonies having entered more largely into this lucrative branch of commerce: it has loſt during the war, by the enemy, above 150 veſſels: its own privateers, and it has generally had a great many, have had very ill ſucceſs: having kept up a regiment of provincial troops, it has alſo been loaded with taxes, and many of the people have been oppreſſed by the

and probably with better reaſon, to forbid it; nothing could excuſe the corrupt and mercenary ſpirit of thoſe governors, who preſumed to connive at and encourage it.—The honorable Francis Fauquier, lieutenant-governor of Virginia, who, amongſt ſome few others, never could be prevailed upon to countenance it, refuſed at one time an offer of near 2001. for the grant of a permit to make a ſingle voyage.

mode

mode of collecting them: for, the aſſembly having determined the quota of each townſhip, the inhabitants have been aſſeſſed by the town-council*, conſiſting of the aſſiſtants reſiding there, the juſtices of the town, and a few freeholders elected annually by the freemen; and theſe have been generally partial in their aſſeſſments, as muſt neceſſarily happen under a combination of ſuch circumſtances.——After having ſaid ſo much to the diſadvantage of this colony, I ſhould be guilty of injuſtice and ingratitude, were I not to declare that there are many worthy gentlemen in it, who ſee the misfortunes of their country, and lament them; who are ſenſible that they ariſe from the wretched nature of the government, and wiſh to have it altered; who are courteous and polite; kind and hoſpitable to ſtrangers; and capable of great acts of generoſity and goodneſs, as I myſelf experienced during a very ſevere fit of illneſs which I lay under at this place.—The paper-money here is as bad as it is poſſible to be; the difference of exchange being at leaſt 2500 per cent. 1760.

The 4th of September I took leave of Newport, and having croſſed over the river at Briſtol-ferry, where it is about a mile broad, and two other inconſiderable ferries, I arrived in the evening at Providence. This is the chief town of what was formerly called Providence Plantation in Narraganſet, and is at preſent the ſecond conſiderable town in the province of Rhode

* Each townſhip is managed by a town-council, conſiſting of the aſſiſtants who reſide in the town, the juſtices of the town, and ſix freeholders choſen annually by the freemen of the town; the major part of them is a quorum, with full power to manage the affairs and intereſt of the town to which they reſpectively belong, to grant licences to public houſes; and are a probate-office for proving wills, and granting adminiſtration, with appeal to governor and council, as ſupreme ordinary. Douglas's Summary, vol. ii. p. 85.

1760. Iſland. It is ſituated upon a pretty large river, and is diſtant from Newport about thirty miles. In the morning I ſet out for Boſton, and arrived there about ſun-ſet, after a journey of five and forty miles. The country, which I travelled over, is chiefly grazing ground, laid out into neat incloſures, ſurrounded with ſtone walls, and rows of pſeudo-acacia, or locuſt-trees, which are ſaid with their leaves to manure and fertiliſe the land. I paſſed over a beautiful fall of water in Pantucket river, upon a bridge, which is built directly over it. The fall is about twenty feet high, through ſeveral chaſms in a rock, which runs diametrically croſs it, and ſerves as a dam to hold up the water. There are two or three mills, which have been erected for the purpoſe of conducting the different ſpouts or ſtreams of water to their reſpective wheels. Theſe have taken very much from the beauty of the ſcene; which would otherwiſe be tranſcendently elegant; for the fall, though not large or noble, is by far the moſt romantic and pictureſque of any I met with in my tour.

During the courſe of my ride from Newport, I obſerved prodigious flights of wild pigeons: they directed their courſe to the ſouthward, and the hemiſphere was never intirely free from them. They are birds of paſſage, of beautiful plumage, and are excellent eating. The accounts given of their numbers are almoſt incredible, yet they are ſo well atteſted, and the opportunities of proving the truth of them are ſo frequent, as not to admit of their being called in queſtion. Towards evening they generally ſettle upon trees, and ſit one upon another in ſuch crouds, as ſometimes to break down the largeſt branches. The inhabitants, at ſuch times, go out with long poles, and knock numbers of them on the head upon the rooſt: for they are either ſo fatigued by their flight, or terrified by the obſcu-

rity

rity of the night, that they will not move, or take wing, without ſome great and uncommon noiſe to alarm them. I met with ſcarcely any other food at the ordinaries where I put up: and during their flight, the common people ſubſiſt almoſt wholly upon them. 1760.

Boſton, the metropolis of Maſſachuſets-Bay, in New England, is one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in North America. It is ſituated upon a peninſula, or rather an iſland joined to the continent by an iſthmus, or narrow neck of land, half a mile in length, at the bottom of a ſpacious and noble harbour, defended from the ſea by a number of ſmall iſlands. The length of it is nearly two miles, and the breadth of it, half a one; and it is ſuppoſed to contain 3000 houſes, and 18 or 20,000 inhabitants. At the entrance of the harbour ſtands a very good light-houſe; and upon an iſland, about a league from the town, a conſiderable caſtle, mounting near 150 cannon: there are ſeveral good batteries about it, and one in particular very ſtrong, built by Mr. Shirley. There are alſo two batteries in the town, for 16 or 20 guns each; but they are not, I believe, of any force. The buildings in Boſton are in general good; the ſtreets are open and ſpacious, and well-paved; and the whole has much the air of ſome of our beſt county towns in England.—The country round about it is exceedingly delightful; and from a hill, which ſtands cloſe to the town, where there is a beacon erected to alarm the neighbourhood in caſe of any ſurprize, is one of the fineſt proſpects, the moſt beautifully variegated, and richly grouped, of any without exception that I have ever ſeen.

The chief public buildings are, three churches; thirteen or fourteen meeting-houſes; the governor's palace; the court-houſe, or exchange; Faneuils-hall; a linen manufacturing-houſe; a work-houſe; a bridewell; a public granary; and a very

1760. very fine wharf, at leaſt half a mile long, undertaken at the expence of a number of private gentlemen, for the advantage of unloading and loading veſſels. Moſt of theſe buildings are handſome: the church, called King's Chapel, is exceedingly elegant; and fitted up in the Corinthian taſte. There is alſo an elegant private concert-room, highly finiſhed in the Ionic manner. I had reaſon to think the ſituation of Boſton unhealthy, at leaſt in this ſeaſon of the year; as there were frequent funerals every night during my ſtay there.

The ſituation of the province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, including the diſtrict of Plymouth *, is between the 41ſt and 43d degrees of north latitude, and about 72 degrees weſt longitude. The climate, ſoil, natural produce, and improved ſtate of it, are much the ſame as of Rhode Iſland, It is divided into counties, and townſhips †; and each townſhip, if it contains forty freeholders ‡, has a right to ſend a member to the aſſembly §: the preſent number of repreſentatives amounts to between 130 and 140; of which Boſton ſends four.

* Sagadahoc and the Main, very large territories, lying north of New Hampſhire, belong alſo to the province of Maſſachuſets-Bay; they were annexed to it by the new charter of 1691. The Main forms one county called the county of York, and ſends three members to the council; Sagadahoc, which is annexed to it, ſends one.

† Townſhips are generally ſix miles ſquare, and divided into ſixty-three equal lots, viz. one lot for the firſt ſettled miniſter as inheritance, one lot for the miniſtry as glebe-lands, one lot for the benefit of a ſchool; the other ſixty lots to ſixty perſons or families, who, within five years from the grant, are to erect a dwelling-houſe, and clear ſeven acres of land, fit for mowing or ploughing, &c.

‡ By the charter, every freeholder ſhould poſſeſs 40s. freehold, or 50l. perſonal, eſtate; but I believe this article has not been adhered to.

§ Every town, containing forty freeholders has a "right" to ſend a member to the aſſembly, but is not abſolutely "obliged" to do ſo, unleſs it contains eighty freeholders.

The

The number of ſouls in this province is ſuppoſed to amount to 200,000 ; and 40,000 of them to be capable of bearing arms. They carry on a conſiderable traffick, chiefly in the manner of the Rhode-Iſlanders : but have ſome material articles for exportation, which the Rhode-Iſlanders have not, except in a very trifling degree : theſe are ſalt fiſh, and veſſels. Of the the latter they build annually a great number, and ſend them, laden with cargoes of the former, to Great Britain, where they ſell them. They clear out from Boſton, Salem, Marble-head, and the different ports in this province, yearly, about ton of ſhipping. Excluſive of theſe articles, their manufactures are not large ; thoſe of ſpirits, fiſh-oil, and iron, are, I believe, the moſt conſiderable. They fabricate beaver-hats, which they ſell for a moidore a piece ; and ſome years ago they erected a manufactory, with a deſign to encourage the Iriſh ſettlers to make linens ; but at the breaking out of the war the price of labour was inhanced ſo much, that it was impoſſible to carry it on. Like the reſt of the colonies they alſo endeavour to make woollens, but have not yet been able to bring them to any degree of perfection : indeed it is an article in which I think they will not eaſily ſucceed ; for the American wool is not only coarſe, but, in compariſon of the Engliſh, exceedingly ſhort. Upon the beſt inquiry I could make, I was not able to diſcover that any one had ever ſeen a ſtaple of American wool longer than ſeven inches ; whereas in the Counties of Lincoln and Leiceſter, they are frequently twenty-two inches long. In the ſouthern colonies, at leaſt in thoſe parts where I travelled, there is ſcarcely any herbage ; and whether it is owing to this, or to the exceſſive heats, I am ignorant ; the wool is ſhort and hairy. The northern colonies have indeed greater plenty of herbage, but are for ſome months covered with ſnow ; and without a degree of attention

1760.

1760. attention and care in houſing the ſheep, and guarding them againſt accidents, and wild beaſts, which would not eaſily be compenſated, it would be very difficult to increaſe their numbers to any great amount. The Americans ſeem conſcious of this fact, and, notwithſtanding a very ſevere prohibition, contrive to procure from England, every year, a conſiderable number of rams, in order to improve and multiply the breed. What the lands beyond the Alleghenny and upon the banks of the Ohio may be, I do not know; they are ſaid to be very rich: but the climate I believe is not leſs ſevere; and I think, upon collating different accounts, that the ſeverity of heat and cold is not much abated by cultivation. The air becomes dryer and more wholeſome, in proportion as the woods are cut down, and the ground is cleared and cultivated; but the cold is not leſs piercing, nor the ſnow leſs frequent. I think therefore upon the whole, that America, though it may with particular care and attention, produce ſmall quantities of tolerably good wool, will yet never be able to produce it in ſuch plenty and of ſuch a quality as to ſerve for the neceſſary conſumption of its inhabitants.

The government of this province is lodged in the hands of a governor or lieutenant-governor, appointed by the king; a council of twenty-eight perſons, choſen annually, with the governors approbation, by the general aſſembly*; and a houſe of repreſentatives † annually elected by the freeholders. The

* They are choſen by the new repreſentatives, and the laſt year's counſellors; ſo that each counſellor has a vote in his own re-election. The governor has a negative to every counſellor's election, without being obliged to aſſign a reaſon.

† Each repreſentative muſt be reſident in the townſhip for which he is elected; he muſt alſo have a plurality of votes reſpecting the number of voters, and not in compariſon only of the other candidates; he is paid for his attendance and ſervices, and ſubject to a fine if he neglects them.

governor

governor commiſſions all the militia, and other military officers; and, with conſent of the council, alſo nominates and appoints all civil officers, except thoſe that are concerned in the revenue. He calls and adjourns the aſſembly, and has in every reſpect a very extenſive authority. His ſalary, with perquiſites, amounts to about 1300 l. ſterling per year. The governor and council together have the probate of wills, and the power of granting adminiſtrations and divorces. 1760.

There are ſeveral courts of judicature. All actions under twenty ſhillings ſterling are cognizable by a juſtice of peace, from whoſe determination there lies an appeal to the inferior county-court of common-pleas; and from hence to the ſuperior provincial court in its circuits, which is alſo a court of oyer and terminer in criminal affairs, and is held by a chief juſtice and ſome aſſiſtant judges. In this court, if the determination is not ſatisfactory, a rehearing of the cauſe may be had with a different jury*; and even, by petition to the general aſſembly, a ſecond rehearing: the dernier reſort is to his majeſty in council, but this only in caſes of 300 l. ſterling value: and the appeal muſt be made within fourteen days after judgment.

The eſtabliſhed religion here, as in all the other provinces of New England, is that of the congregationaliſts; a religion, different in ſome trifling articles, though none very material, from the preſbyterian. There are, beſides theſe however, great numbers of people of different perſuaſions, particularly of the religion of the church of England; which ſeems to gain ground, and to become more faſhionable every day. A church has been lately erected at Cambridge, within ſight of the college; which has greatly alarmed the congregationaliſts, who conſider it as the moſt fatal ſtroke, that could poſſibly have been levelled at their religion. The building is elegant,

* Juries are, I believe, appointed partly by lot, and partly by rotation.

1760. and the miniſter of it (the reverend Mr. Apthorpe,) is a very amiable young man, of ſhining parts, great learning, and pure and engaging manners.*

Arts and Sciences ſeem to have made a greater progreſs here, than in any other part of America. Harvard college has been founded above a hundred years; and although it is not upon a perfect plan, yet it has produced a very good effect. The arts are undeniably much forwarder in Maſſachuſets-Bay, than either in Penſylvania or New York. The public buildings are more elegant; and there is a more general turn for muſic, painting, and the belles lettres.

The character of the inhabitants of this province is much improved, in compariſon of what it was: but puritaniſm and a ſpirit of perſecution is not yet totally extinguiſhed. The gentry of both ſexes are hoſpitable, and good-natured; there is an air of civility in their behaviour, but it is conſtrained by formality and preciſeneſs. Even the women, though eaſineſs of carriage is peculiarly characteriſtic of their nature, appear here with more ſtiffneſs and reſerve than in the other colonies. They are formed with ſymmetry, are handſome, and have fair and delicate complexions; but are ſaid univerſally, and even proverbially, to have very indifferent teeth.

The lower claſs of people are more in the extreme of this character; and, which is conſtantly mentioned as ſingularly peculiar to them, are impertinently curious and inquiſitive. I was told of a gentleman of Philadelphia, who, in travelling through the provinces of New England, having met with many impertinencies, from this extraordinary turn of character,

* This gentleman, I have heard, afterward met with ſo much oppoſition and perſecution from the congregationaliſts, that he was obliged to reſign his cure, to quit the colony, and has ſince lived in England upon a living, (I believe in Surry, (which was given him by the late archbiſhop Secker.

at

at length fell upon an expedient almoſt as extraordinary, to get rid of them. He had obſerved, when he went into an ordinary*, that every individual of the family had a queſtion or two to propoſe to him, relative to his hiſtory; and that, till each was ſatisfied, and they had conferred and compared together their information, there was no poſſibility of procuring any refreſhment. He, therefore, the moment he went into any of theſe places, inquired for the maſter, the miſtreſs, the ſons, the daughters, the men-ſervants and the maid-ſervants; and having aſſembled them all together, he began in this manner. "Worthy people, I am B. F. of Philadelphia, by trade a ——, "and a bachelor; I have ſome relations at Boſton, to whom "I am going to make a viſit: my ſtay will be ſhort, and I "ſhall then return and follow my buſineſs, as a prudent man "ought to do. This is all I know of myſelf, and all I "can poſſibly inform you of; I beg therefore that you will "have pity upon me and my horſe, and give us both ſome "refreſhment." 1760.

Singular ſituations and manners will be productive of ſingular cuſtoms; but frequently ſuch as upon ſlight examination may appear to be the effects of mere groſſneſs of character, will, upon deeper reſearch, be found to proceed from ſimplicity and innocence. A very extraordinary method of courtſhip, which is ſometimes practiſed amongſt the lower people of this province, and is called Tarrying, has given occaſion to this reflection. When a man is enamoured of a young woman, and wiſhes to marry her, he propoſes the affair to her parents, (without whoſe conſent no marriage in this colony can take place); if they have no objection, they allow him to tarry with her one night, in order to make his court to her. At their uſual time the old couple retire to bed, leaving the young

* Inns are ſo called in America.

1760. ones to ſettle matters as they can; who, after having ſate up as long as they think proper, get into bed together alſo, but without pulling off their under garments, in order to prevent ſcandal. If the parties agree, it is all very well; the banns are publiſhed, and they are married without delay. If not, they part, and poſſibly never ſee each other again; unleſs, which is an accident that ſeldom happens, the forſaken fair-one prove pregnant, and then the man is obliged to marry her, under pain of excommunication*.

The province of Maſſachuſets-Bay has been for ſome years paſt, I believe, rather on the decline. Its inhabitants have loſt ſeveral branches of trade, which they are not likely to recover again. They formerly ſupplied, not only Connecticut, but other parts of the continent, with dry goods, and received ſpecie in return: but ſince the introduction of paper-currency they have been deprived of great part of this commerce. Their ſhip-trade is conſiderably decreaſed, owing to their not having been ſo careful in the conſtruction of veſſels as formerly: their fiſheries too have not been equally ſucceſsful: they have had

* A gentleman ſometime ago travelling upon the frontiers of Virginia, where there are very few ſettlements, was obliged to take up his quarters one evening at a miſerable plantation; where, excluſive of a Negro or two, the family conſiſted of a man and his wife, and one daughter about ſixteen years of age. Being fatigued, he preſently deſired them to ſhew him where he was to ſleep; accordingly they pointed to a bed in a corner of the room where they were ſitting. The gentleman was a little embarraſſed, but being exceſſively weary, he retired, half undreſſed himſelf, and got into bed. After ſome time the old gentlewoman came to bed to him, after her the old gentleman, and laſt of all the young lady. This, in a country excluded from all civilized ſociety, could only proceed from ſimplicity and innocence: and indeed it is a general and true obſervation, that forms and obſervances become neceſſary, and are attended to, in proportion as manners become corrupt, and it is found expedient to guard againſt vice, and that deſign and duplicity of character, which, from the nature of things, will ever prevail in large and cultivated ſocieties.

alſo

alſo a conſiderable number of provincial troops in pay during the courſe of the preſent war, and have been burthened with heavy taxes. Theſe have been laid upon eſtates, real and perſonal. Some merchants in Boſton, I have been credibly informed, have paid near 400 l. ſterling annually.—Aſſeſſments are made by particular officers, who, with the ſelect-men, conſtables, overſeers, and ſeveral others, are elected annually by the freemen, for the direction and management of each particular townſhip. 1760.

There is leſs paper-money in this colony, than in any other of America: the current coin is chiefly gold and ſilver: and Boſton is the only place, I believe, where there is a mint to coin money.

I was told of a very impolitic law in force in this province, which forbids any maſter, or commander of a veſſel to bring ſtrangers into the colony, without giving ſecurity that they ſhall not become chargeable to it.

Upon the whole, however, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, Maſſachuſets-bay is a rich, populous, and well-cultivated province.—

I cannot take leave of it without relating a very extraordinary ſtory, communicated to me by perſons of undoubted credit, as it further tends to illuſtrate the character and manners of its inhabitants.

Some years ago, a commander of one of majeſty's ſhips of war being ſtationed at this place, had orders to cruiſe from time to time, in order to protect our trade, and diſtreſs the enemy. It happened unluckily that he returned from one of his cruiſes on a Sunday; and as he had left his lady at Boſton, the moment ſhe heard of the ſhip's arrival, ſhe haſted down to the waters ſide, in order to receive him. The captain, on landing, embraced her with tenderneſs and affection: this, as there were many ſpectators by, gave great offence, and was conſidered as an act of indecency, and a flagrant profanation of the Sabbath.

1760. bath. The next day, therefore, he was ſummoned before the magiſtrates, who, with many ſevere rebukes and pious exhortations, ordered him to be publicly whipped. The captain ſtifled his indignation and reſentment as much as poſſible, and as the puniſhment, from the frequency of it, was not attended with any great degree of ignominy or diſgrace, he mixed with the beſt company, was well received by them, and they were apparently good friends. — At length the time of the ſtation expired, and he was recalled: he went, therefore, with ſeeming concern to take leave of his worthy friends; and that they might ſpend one more happy day together before their final ſeparation, he invited the principal magiſtrates and ſelect men to dine with him on board his ſhip, upon the day of his departure. They accepted the invitation, and nothing could be more joyous and convivial than the entertainment which he gave them. At length the fatal moment arrived that was to ſeparate them: the anchor was apeak, the ſails were unfurled and nothing was wanting but the ſignal to get under way. The captain, after taking an affectionate leave of his worthy friends, accompanied them upon deck, where the boatſwain and crew were in readineſs to receive them. He there thanked them afreſh for the civilities they had ſhown him, of which, he ſaid, he ſhould retain an eternal remembrance; and to which he wiſhed it had been in his power to have made a more adequate return. One point of civility only remained to be adjuſted between them, which, as it was in his power, ſo he meant moſt juſtly to recompenſe to them. He then reminded them of what had paſſed, and ordering the crew to pinion them, had them brought one by one to the gang-way; where the boatſwain ſtripped off their ſhirts, and with a cat of nine tails laid on the back of each forty ſtripes ſave one. They were then, amidſt the ſhouts and acclamations of the crew, ſhoved into their

their boats: and the captain immediately getting under way, sailed for England *. 1760.

The 12th of October I embarked on board his majesty's ship the Winchester, of fifty guns, captain Hale commander, for the river Piscataqua, in New Hampshire; and we came to an anchor there the next day, after a pleasant passage.

The capital of this province is Portsmouth, which is situated upon the river: it is an inconsiderable place, and chiefly built of wood. Very little can be said of the province of New Hampshire, materially different from what has been said of Massachusets-bay.—The climate, produce, trade, government, religion, and manners of it are much the same.—There are supposed to be about 40,000 inhabitants, 8000 militia, and 6 or 700 provincial troops.—There are only two missionaries of the church of England, and one of these has lately applied to be removed to Rhode Island.—The chief articles for exportation are fish, cattle, ships, of which they annually build near 200, and masts for the royal navy. These are made of the white pine, and are, I believe, the finest in the world, many of them being forty yards long, and as many inches in diameter. They never cut them down but in times of deep snow, as it would be impossible in any other season to get them down to the river. When the trees are fallen, they yoke seventy or eighty pair of oxen, and drag them along the snow. It is exceedingly difficult to put them first in motion, which they call raising them; and when they have once effected this, they

* This story has lately appeared in one of the English News Papers, told with much humour, and with some difference respecting the occasion and mode of the captain's punishment. The author cannot take upon himself to say which account may be most exact, but he has chosen to abide by that which he heard at Boston. They either of them serve to characterise the people, and to answer the author's purpose in relating it.

1760. never ſtop upon any account whatſoever till they arrive at the waters ſide. Frequently ſome of the oxen are taken ill; upon which they immediately cut them out of the gears; and are ſometimes obliged, I was told, to deſtroy five or ſix pair of them.—The foreſts, where theſe maſts grow, are reſerved to the crown, which appoints a ſurveyor of them;—who is commonly the governor of this province. This is not the only expedient employed by government for the preſervation of ſuch trees as may be of uſe for the royal navy; for there is an act of parliament, I believe, which prohibits, under pain of certain fines and penalties, the cutting down, or deſtroying of any white pine-tree of ſpecified dimenſions, not growing within the boundaries of any townſhip, without his majeſty's licence, in any of the provinces of New England, New York, or New Jerſey: a reſtriction abſolutely neceſſary, whether conſidered as ſecuring a proviſion for the navy, or as a check upon that very deſtructive practice, taken from the Indians, of fire-hunting. It uſed to be the cuſtom for large companies to go into the woods in the winter, and to ſet fire to the bruſh and underwood, in a circle of ſeveral miles. This circle gradually contracting itſelf, the deer, and other wild animals, incloſed, naturally retired from the flames, till at length they got herded together in a very ſmall compaſs. Now, blinded and ſuffocated by the ſmoke, and ſcorched by the fire, which every moment came nearer to them, they forced their way, under the greateſt trepidation and diſmay, through the flames; and were no ſooner got into the open day-light again, than they were ſhot by the hunters, who ſtood without, and were in readineſs to fire upon them.—The trees included within the circle, although not abſolutely burnt down, were ſo dried and injured, that they never vegetated any more: and as the fire did not only contract itſelf inwardly, but dilated alſo outwardly,

outwardly, and ſometimes continued burning for ſeveral weeks, till rain, or ſome accidental circumſtance put it out; it is incredible what injury and devaſtation it occaſioned in the woods. —I was once a ſpectator of a ſimilar fire in Virginia, which happened through accident. Nothing could be more awful and tremendous than the ſight. It was of great extent, and burned ſeveral weeks before the inhabitants could ſubdue it. They effected it at laſt by cutting away the under-wood, in wide and long avenues, to leeward of the fire, by which it was deprived of the means of communicating or ſpreading any farther.—In Virginia (and, I believe, the other colonies), there is an expreſs act of aſſembly, paſſed in the 12th year of his late majeſty, to forbid this practice. 1760.

The province of New Hampſhire, I was informed at Portſmouth, has grown rich during the war, by the loſs of its own veſſels; they having been commonly inſured above value.—

The currency here is extremely bad, not better than that in Rhode Iſland.—

Having travelled over ſo large a tract of this vaſt continent, before I bid a final farewell to it, I muſt beg the reader's indulgence, while I ſtop for a moment, and as it were from the top of a high eminence, take one general retroſpective look at the whole.—An idea, ſtrange as it is viſionary, has entered into the minds of the generality of mankind, that empire is travelling weſtward; and every one is looking forward with eager and impatient expectation to that deſtined moment, when America is to give law to the reſt of the world. But if ever an idea was illuſory and fallacious, I will venture to predict, that this will be ſo.

America is formed for happineſs, but not for empire: in a courſe of 1200 miles I did not ſee a ſingle object that ſollicited

1760. charity; but I ſaw inſuperable cauſes of weakneſs, which will prevent its being a potent ſtate.

Our colonies may be diſtinguiſhed into the ſouthern and northern; ſeparated from each other by the Suſquehannah and that imaginary line which divides Maryland from Penſylvania.

The ſouthern colonies have ſo many inherent cauſes of weakneſs, that they never can poſſeſs any real ſtrength.—The climate operates very powerfully upon them, and renders them indolent, inactive, and unenterpriſing; this is viſible in every line of their character. I myſelf have been a ſpectator, and it is not an uncommon ſight, of a man in the vigour of life, lying upon a couch, and a female ſlave ſtanding over him, wafting off the flies, and fanning him, while he took his repoſe.

The ſouthern colonies (Maryland, which is the ſmalleſt and moſt inconſiderable, alone excepted) will never be thickly ſeated: for as they are not confined within determinate limits, but extend to the weſtward indefinitely; men, ſooner than apply to laborious occupations, occupations militating with their diſpoſitions, and generally conſidered too as the inheritance and badge of ſlavery, will gradually retire weſtward, and ſettle upon freſh lands, which are ſaid alſo to be more fertile; where, by the ſervitude of a negroe or two, they may enjoy all the ſatisfaction of an eaſy and indolent independency; hence the lands upon the coaſt will of courſe remain thin of inhabitants.

The mode of cultivation by ſlavery, is another inſurmountable cauſe of weakneſs. The number of Negroes in the ſouthern colonies is upon the whole nearly equal, if not ſuperior, to that of the white men, and they propagate and increaſe even faſter.—Their condition is truly pitiable; their labour exceſſively hard, their diet poor and ſcanty, their treatment cruel and

and oppreſſive. They cannot but be a ſubject of terror to thoſe who ſo inhumanly tyrannize over them. 1760.

The Indians near the frontiers are a ſtill farther formidable cauſe of ſubjection. The ſouthern Indians are numerous, and are governed by a ſounder policy than formerly: experience has taught them wiſdom. They never make war with the coloniſts without carrying terror and devaſtation along with them. They ſometimes break up intire counties together.—Such is the ſtate of the ſouthern colonies.—

The northern colonies are of ſtronger ſtamina, but they have other difficulties and diſadvantages to ſtruggle with, not leſs arduous, or more eaſy to be ſurmounted, than what have been already mentioned. Their limits being defined, they will undoubtedly become exceedingly populous: for though men will readily retire back towards the frontiers of their own colony, yet they will not ſo eaſily be induced to ſettle beyond them, where different laws and polities prevail, and where, in ſhort, they are a different people: but in proportion to want of territory, if we conſider the propoſition in a general and abſtract light, will be want of power.—But the northern colonies have ſtill more poſitive and real diſadvantages to contend with. They are compoſed of people of different nations, different manners, different religions, and different languages. They have a mutual jealouſy of each other, fomented by conſiderations of intereſt, power, and aſcendancy. Religious zeal too, like a ſmothered fire, is ſecretly burning in the hearts of the different ſectaries that inhabit them, and were it not reſtrained by laws and ſuperior authority, would ſoon burſt out into a flame of univerſal perſecution. Even the peaceable Quakers ſtruggle hard for pre-eminence, and evince in a very ſtriking manner, that the paſſions of mankind are much ſtronger than any principles of religion.

1760. The colonies, therefore, ſeparately conſidered are internally weak; but it may be ſuppoſed, that, by an union or coalition, they would become ſtrong and formidable; but an union ſeems almoſt impoſſible. One founded in dominion or power is morally ſo: for were not England to interfere, the colonies themſelves ſo well underſtand the policy of preſerving a balance, that, I think, they would not be idle ſpectators, were any of the colonies to endeavour to ſubjugate its next neighbour. Indeed, it appears to me a very doubtful point, even ſuppoſing all the colonies of America were to be united under one head, whether it would be poſſible to keep in due order and government ſo wide and extended an empire; the difficulties of communication, of intercourſe, of correſpondence, and all other obſtacles conſidered.

A voluntary aſſociation or coalition, at leaſt a permanent one, is almoſt as difficult to be ſupppoſed: for fire and water are not more heterogeneous than the different colonies in North America. Nothing can exceed the jealouſy and emulation, which they poſſeſs in regard to each other. The inhabitants of Penſylvania and New York have an inexhauſtible ſource of animoſity, in their jealouſy for the trade of the Jerſeys. Maſſachuſets-Bay and Rhode Iſland, are not leſs intereſted in that of Connecticut. The Weſt Indies are a common ſubject of emulation to them all. Even the limits and boundaries of each colony, are a conſtant ſource of litigation.—In ſhort, ſuch is the difference of character, of manners, of religion, of intereſt, of the different colonies, that I think, if I am not wholly ignorant of the human mind, were they left to themſelves, there would ſoon be a civil war, from one end of the continent to the other; while the Indians and Negroes would, with better reaſon, impatiently watch the opportunity of exterminating them all together.

After

After all, however, ſuppoſing what I firmly believe never will take place, a permanent union or alliance of all the colonies, yet it could not be effectual, or productive of the event ſuppoſed; for ſuch is the extent of coaſt ſettled by the American colonies, that it can never be defended but by a maritime power: America muſt firſt be miſtreſs of the ſea, before ſhe can be independent, or miſtreſs of herſelf. Suppoſe the colonies ever ſo populous; ſuppoſe them capable of maintaining 100,000 men conſtantly in arms, (a ſuppoſition in the higheſt degree extravagant), yet half a dozen frigates would, with eaſe, ravage and lay waſte the whole country from end to end, without a poſſibility of their being able to prevent it; the country is ſo interſected by rivers, of ſuch magnitude, as to render it impoſſible to build bridges over them, that all communication is in a manner cut off. An army under ſuch circumſtances could never act to any purpoſe or effect, its operations would be totally fruſtrated. 1760.

Further, a great part of the opulence and power of America depends upon her fiſheries, and her commerce with the Weſt Indies; ſhe cannot ſubſiſt without them; but theſe would be intirely at the mercy of that power, which might have the ſovereignty of the ſeas. I conclude therefore, that England, ſo long as ſhe maintains her ſuperiority in that reſpect, will alſo poſſeſs a ſuperiority in America; but the moment ſhe loſes the empire of the one, ſhe will be deprived of the ſovereignty of the other: for were that empire to be held by France, Holland, or any other power, America, I will venture to predict, will be annexed to it.—New eſtabliſhments formed in the interior parts of America, will not come under this predicament. I ſhould therefore think it the beſt policy to enlarge the preſent colonies, but not to eſtabliſh freſh ones; for

1760. for to ſuppoſe interior colonies to be of uſe to the mother-country, by being a check upon thoſe already ſettled, is to ſuppoſe what is contrary to experience, and the nature of things, viz. that men removed beyond the reach of power will be ſubordinate to it.

October 20, I embarked again on board the Wincheſter, for England; and arrived in Plymouth ſound the 21ſt of November, after a rough and tempeſtuous voyage.

		Days	Hours	Ther.	Wind	Weather.	Hour 2. After.
96	Vital heat.	1	8				
		2					
		3					
85	Very hot.	4					
		5					
		6					
		7					
75	Hot	8					
		9					
		10					
65	Warm air.	11					
		12					
		13					
		14	—	10	N. W.	Quite clear - - -	
55	Temper-ate.	15	—	10	N. W.	Clouded - - -	
		16	—	20	N. W.	Snow - - - -	
		17	—	26	N. W.	Rain and freezing hard -	
		18	—	34	S. W.	A thaw - - -	
45	Cold air.	19	—	36	S. W.	A thaw - - -	
		20	—	49	S. E.	Rain - - - -	
		21	—	36	N. E.	Rain - - - -	
		22	—	23	N. W.	Quite clear - - -	
32	Froft.	23	—	19	N. E.	Quite clear - -	
		24	—	25	S. W.	Quite clear - - -	
		25	—	30	S. W.	Quite clear - -	
		26	—	25	S. E.	Quite clear - - -	
20	Hard froft.	27	—	40	S. W.	Rain - - -	
		28	—	24	S. W.	Quite clear - -	
	Froft 1740.	29	—	34	N. W.	Little cloudy - -	
12		30	—	34	S. W.	Cloudy - - -	
	Froft 1709.	31	—	24	N. W.	Quite clear - - -	

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour 2. After.
1	8	30	S. W.	Sleet and rain	
2	—	26	S. E.	Quite clear	
3	—	21	N. W.	Quite clear	
4	—	31	S. E.	Quite clear	
5	—	46	S.	Clouded	
6	—	49	E.	Little clouded	62
7	—	46	S. W.	Quite clear	62
8	—	49	N. E.	Quite clear	58
9	—	33	E.	Quite clear	
10	—	38	N. E.	Clouded	52
11	—	37	N.	Quite clear	
12	—	28	S. W.	Quite clear	
13	—	52	S. W.	Little clouded	66
14	—	56	S. W.	Hazy	70
15	—	38	N.	Misty rain	
16	—	35	N.	Little cloudy	
17	—	34	N. W.	Clouded, little snow	
18	—	22	N. W.	Quite clear	30
19	—	25	S. W.	Quite clear	43
20	—	34	S. E.	Hazy	48
21	—	41	S.	Hazy	64
22	—	49	W.	Quite clear	56
23	—	36	N. W.	Quite clear	
24	—	40	S. W.	Little cloudy	
25	—	45	S. E.	Quite clear	56
26	—	53	S.	Hazy	72
27	—	59	N. E.	Clouded	76
28	—	49	N. E.	Clouded	54
29	—	42	N. E.	Rain	37

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour 2. After.
1	8	32	E.	Clouded - - -	
2	—	34	N.	Little cloudy - - -	
3	—	40	N. E.	Clouded - - -	54
4	—	51	S. W.	Showery and windy - -	59
5	—	40	W.	Little cloudy and windy -	45
6	—	35	S. W.	Quite clear - - -	52
7	—	45	S. W.	Hazy - - -	54
8	—	48	S. W.	Rain - - - -	50
9	—	35	N.	Misling rain - - -	38
10	—	32	W.	Clouded - - -	45
11	—	32	N. E.	Little cloudy - - -	43
12	—	35	S. E	Clouded - - -	54
13	—	49	S. E.	Rain - - - -	54
14	—	45	N. E.	Misling rain - - -	43
15	—	37	N. E.	Clouded - - -	39
16	—	30	N.	Thick snow - - -	32
17	—	26	N. W.	Snow - - - -	32
18	—	27	N. W.	Quite clear - - -	38
19	—	39	S. W.	Clouded - - -	52
20	—	41	N. W.	Cloudy - - - -	38
21	—	29	N. E.	Snow - - - -	34
22	—	36	N. E.	Rain - - - -	39
23	—	39	E.	Little cloudy - - -	50
24	—	45	E.	Little cloudy - - -	52
25	—	49	S. E.	Little cloudy - - -	56
26	—	41	N. W.	Quite clear - - -	48
27	—	43	S. W.	Quite clear - - -	54
28	—	53	S. W.	Quite clear - - -	70
29	—	64	S. W.	Hazy - - - -	74
30	—	57	S. W.	Rain - - - -	67
31	—	66	W.	Showery - - - -	64

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour. 2. After.
1	8	49	N. W.	Quite clear - -	55
2	—	50	S.	Quite clear - - -	67
3	—	61	S. W.	Clouded - - -	70
4	—	65	S. E	Quite clear - -	76
5	—	70	W.	Quite clear, thunder -	79
6	—	57	E.	Clouded - - -	60
7	—	50	N. W.	Thunder, clouded - -	65
8	—	47	N. E.	Thunder, clouded -	50
9	—	45	N. E.	Clouded - - -	50
10	—	64	S. W.	Little cloudy, thunder -	85
11	—	44	N. E.	Small rain - -	52
12	—	53	N. E.	Little cloudy - -	56
13	—	53	S. E.	Clouded - -	69
14	—	67	S. W.	Little cloudy - -	73
15	—	70	S. W.	Cloudy, thunder - -	80
16	—	48	N. W.	Little cloudy - - -	58
17	—	53	S. E.	Clouded - -	50
18	—	45	N. E.	Clouded - - -	50
19	—	55	W.	Quite clear - -	72
20	—	59	S. W.	Quite clear, thunder -	77
21	—	64	E.	Quite clear - -	77
22	—	65	S. E.	Clouded - - -	75
23	—	65	S. W.	Cloudy and ſhowers -	76
24	—	69	S. E.	Quite clear - - -	70
25	—	70	S. E.	Quite clear - -	80
26	—	74	S. W.	Quite clear - - -	84
27	—	77	S. W.	Quite clear, thunder -	85
28	—	70	S. W.	Quite clear - - -	80
29	—	65	N. W.	Quite clear - -	69
30	—	62	N. W.	Quite clear - - -	60

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour 2. After.
1	8	50	N. W.	Quite clear - -	60
2	—	56	N. E.	Little cloudy - -	64
3	—	52	W.	Quite clear - - -	64
4	—	64	S. W.	Quite clear - -	74
5	—	65	S. W.	Foggy, little rain -	74
6	—	58	N. E.	Clouded - - -	63
7	—	60	N. E.	Quite clear - -	69
8	—	60	S. E.	Quite clear - - -	73
9	—	72	S. W.	Quite clear - -	81
10	—	71	S. W.	Quite clear, thunder -	80
11	—	65	N. E.	Little cloudy - -	70
12	—	58	N. E.	Rain, thunder - -	57
13	—	60	S. W.	Cloudy, thunder -	70
14	—	68	N. W.	Cloudy - - -	70
15	—	67	W.	Little cloudy - -	72
16	—	73	S. W.	Clouded, little rain -	77
17	—	78	S. W.	Little cloudy - -	83
18	—	74	W.	Cloudy, thunder - -	78
19	—	68	N. W.	Cloudy - - -	75
20	—	66	N. W.	Little cloudy - -	75
21	—	72	N. E.	Quite clear - - -	75
22	—	64	N. E.	Rain,—thunder - -	61
23	—	58	N. E.	Clouded - - -	69
24	—	73	W.	Rain,—thunder - -	63
25	—	71	N. W.	Quite clear - -	78
26	—	76	——	Thunder - -	82
27	—	61	——	- - - -	68
28	—	64	——	- - - -	70
29	—	64	——	- - - - -	70
30	—	69	——	- - - -	75
31	—	71	——	- - - -	75

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather.	Hour 2. After.
1	8	77	—	- - - -	80
2	—	77	—	- - - -	83
3	—	80	—	- - - -	88
4	—	83	—	Thunder - - -	88
5	—	62	—	Rain - - -	70
6	—	65	—	Thunder - -	63
7	—	65	—	- - - -	73
8	—	67	—	- - - -	78
9	—	70	—	Rain - - - -	75
10	—	65	—	- - - -	75
11	—	74	—	- - - -	81
12	—	78	—	- - - -	89
13	—	80	—	- - - -	87
14	—	82	—	- - - -	89
15	—	86	—	- - - -	91
16	—	90	—	Thunder - - -	90
17	—	78	—	Thunder - -	87
18	—	73	—	High wind - - -	75
19	—	66	—	- - - -	75
20	—	78	—	- - - -	83
21	—	80	—	- - - -	89
22	—	73	—	- - - -	75
23	—	68	—	Rain, thnnder - -	80
24	—	72	—	- - - -	78
25	—	76	—	- - - -	79
26	—	73	—	- - - -	80
27	—	76	—	Thunder - - -	80
28	—	80	—	- - - -	85
29	—	81	—	- - - -	83
30	—	75	—	- - - -	83

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather.	Hour 2. After.
1	8	80	——	Thunder	86
2	—	75	——	- - - -	82
3	—	81	——	- - - -	89
4	—	87	——	Thunder - - -	92
5	—	75	——	Rain - - - -	76
6	—	72	——	- - - -	78
7	—	72	——	- - - -	80
8	—	71	——	Small rain - -	78
9	—	73	——	Rain - - -	83
10	—	75	——	- - - -	80
11	—	84	——	- - - -	86
12	—	84	——	- - - -	88
13	—	86	——	- - - -	92
14	—	87	——	- - - -	92
15	—	87	——	- - - -	91
16	—	83	——	Thunder - - -	83
17	—	77	——	Rain - - -	81
18	—	75	——	Rain - - -	84
19	—	80	——	Rain - - -	83
20	—	77	——	Rain - - -	78
21	—	75	——	- - - -	87
22	—	80	——	Thunder - -	88
23	—	84	——	Thunder - - -	93
24	—	88	——	- - - -	93
25	—	89	——	Thunder - -	94
26	—	86	——	- - - -	80
27	—	78	——	- - - -	80
28	—	74	——	- - - -	77
29	—	80	——	- - - -	81
30	—	80	——	- - - -	82
31	—	72	——	Rain - - -	78

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour 2. After.
1	8	77	—	—	84
2	—	77	—	—	81
3	—	75	—	Rain	78
4	—	73	—	—	78
5	—	74	—	Rain	84
6	—	83	—	—	89
7	—	85	—	—	90
8	—	85	—	—	91
9	—	87	—	Thunder	92
10	—	87	—	—	91
11	—	89	—	—	93
12	—	89	—	Thunder	94
13	—	90	—	Thunder	94
14	—	80	—	Rain	86
15	—	84	—	Thunder	88
16	—	79	—	—	87
17	—	84	—	—	86
18	—	80	—	—	88
19	—	83	—	—	88
20	—	78	—	—	83
21	—	72	—	—	79
22	—	78	—	Rain	83
23	—	76	—	—	84
24	—	77	—	—	84
25	—	83	—	—	86
26	—	76	—	—	83
27	—	84	—	—	89
28	—	72	—	Thunder	78
29	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	31	—	—	96

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour. 2. After.
1	8	85	—	Thunder	88
2	—	78	—	—	80
3	—	83	—	Thunder	88
4	—	80	—	—	82
5	—	70	—	—	76
6	—	73	—	—	78
7	—	73	—	—	78
8	—	75	—	—	81
9	—	80	—	—	86
10	—	80	—	A ſhower	87
11	—	80	—	—	86
12	—	80	—	—	83
13	—	76	—	—	78
14	—	69	—	—	80
15	—	82	—	A ſhower	91
16	—	71	—	—	72
17	—	67	—	Rain	72
18	—	55	—	—	62
19	—	64	—	—	68
20	—	52	—	—	65
21	—	49	—	—	64
22	—	63	—	—	76
23	—	71	—	—	79
24	—	62	—	—	70
25	—	52	—	—	64
26	—	52	—	—	69
27	—	58	—	—	71
28	—	64	—	—	77
29	—	59	—	Rain	67
30	—	58	—	—	67

Days	Hour	Ther.	Wind	Weather	Hour 2. After.
1	8	54	—	—	63
2	—	54	—	—	67
3	—	55	—	—	70
4	—	57	—	—	73
5	—	58	—	—	63
6	—	57	—	Misling rain	57
7	—	57	—	—	59
8	—	58	—	—	67
9	—	62	—	—	68
10	—	62	—	—	70
11	—	62	—	—	70
12	—	50	—	—	66
13	—	62	—	Rain	78
14	—	70	—	—	68
15	—	49	—	—	60
16	—	49	—	—	59
17	—	45	—	Little rain	62
18	—	50	—	—	68
19	—	54	—	—	70
20	—	50	—	—	53
21	—	48	—	—	59
22	—	43	—	—	57
23	—	42	—	Rain	60
24	—	63	—	—	71
25	—	50	—	—	58
26	—	48	—	—	69
27	—	50	—	—	63
28	—	—	—	Rain	60
29	—	45	—	—	43
30	—	43	—	—	49
31	—	30	—	—	—